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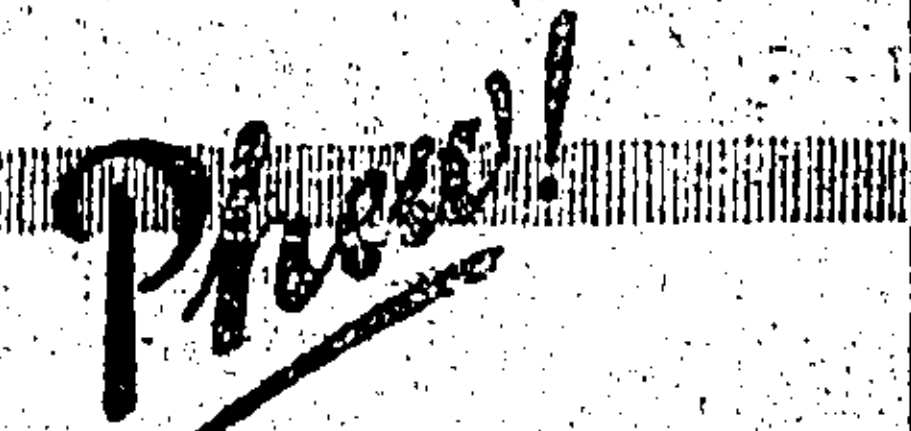
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ON THE TEMPLE STEPS.

A PEKING SKETCH.

Strolling through the peaceful country-side, I was congratulating myself on having escaped from the strife and turmoil of this city of trouble. But lo and behold, on turning the corner into the main street of the village, there they were again, those plaguey students!

A couple of them were standing on the steps outside the village temple addressing a small crowd of villagers. Bespectacled little fellows they were, hardly five feet high, dressed in Western clothes with hard straw hats. They each had a banner of long white cloth on which was inscribed the name of their school and the slogan "Down with England and Japan" and "Cancel the unequal treaties." One of them was declaiming in a shrill piping voice and gesticulating so violently that he looked as if he would overbalance himself at each movement. The other stood at his side, acting as a kind of chorus. The crowd, about a dozen persons in all, stood listening with their mouths open, without showing the faintest sign of emotion of any kind. Indeed, the audience could hardly be called enthusiastic, for no one appeared to stay out the show except two old fellows who had seats on the temple steps and had probably been there all the afternoon. There was a constant coming and going, and naked children ran in and out amongst the crowd. Old ladies with their grandchildren in their arms would stroll up, listen for a few minutes, and then go off again with a contemptuous sniff.

The schoolboy was holding forth on the wrongs of his country. He was making impassioned appeals to the audience to raise and save China, to boycott the British and declare war on them, and to free themselves from the twin tyrannies of Imperialism and Capitalism. When he was tired, the other took his place and continued in exactly the same strain and exactly the same shrill voice. After about ten minutes of this kind of thing, they picked up two earthenware jars and tried to collect subscriptions for the strikers in Shanghai. At this novel development the crowd melted rapidly away, and I did not see anyone give anything. Thereupon the two orators turned up their banners and strode in silence out of the village.

One of the old men sitting on the steps lit his pipe and invited me to come and sit down. The other old gentleman, a seller of rice cakes, offered me some of his wares. A crowd started to gather round us again.

"What were they talking about?" I asked, putting on an air of innocence. "Who knows?" said the gentleman with the pipe. "I could not make head or tail of half they were saying." And then, grumblingly: "Schoolboys! The seller of rice cakes took up the refrain: 'Schoolboys!' They ought to be at their lessons instead of fooling around like this. A nice state of things." They said you foreigners were a bad lot and had killed hundreds of us Chinese in Shanghai. A bright youth in the crowd called out. I was about to reply, when a sudden interruption took place. A sturdy young bumpkin with a face like the full moon who had been staring steadily at me with his mouth wide open for some time suddenly said, "But they were foreigners themselves." Cries of dissent from the crowd and contemptuous laughs. But moon-face, not in the slightest abashed, continued stolidly, "They were wearing foreign clothes and hats just like this fellow here, and were talking all about foreign laws and customs." Nobody attempted to argue with him any further.

A fat fellow, naked to the waist, pushed his way through the crowd saying, "Schoolboys! What do you want making all this trouble? What do they understand of public affairs? I tell you what the trouble is—we have no rulers any more. Everybody does as he likes now-a-days. Yesterday I went into Peking to buy some rice. I hired a donkey specially for the purpose, and would you believe it, when I got there I found the markets and all the shops closed. They told me the schoolboys had ordered it. Went all that way for nothing, and I had to pay old Li thirty coppers for the loan of his donkey. Really, it is disgraceful." "Yes," said a pedlar from the city with his bundle of cloth over his shoulder, "and the price of flour has gone up another five coppers this week. Where's it all going to end? Whose fault is it?" There was general indignation, and for the first time that afternoon the crowd showed signs of real emotion. There was a babble of talk, everyone voicing his own particular grievance. The seller of rice cakes became for the moment a philosopher and summed it up with, "Aiyah. Well, whatever troubles break out, it is we common folk who will have to pay for it all." The crowd relapsed into a brooding silence. Then an old dame at the back took up the refrain in a scolding voice, "Schoolboys! Let them go to school and learn their lessons. That's where they should be. Nice kind of schoolboys, those fellows. Trying to ruin us poor people with all their foreign nonsense. Semi-foreign devils, that's what they are."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

MARSHAL FENG'S AIMS.

INTERVIEW GIVEN TO GERMAN
NEWSPAPER.

The German publishes an interview which the "Christian General," Marshal Feng, at Hsiao, gave to its special correspondent, Dr. Hagemann, at Kalgan, in Mongolia. The chief questions put by Dr. Hagemann and the answers given by Marshal Feng are as follows:—

Question: How does the Marshal view the events in Shanghai?

Answer: The feelings of the Chinese people are my own. China is a democracy and the wrong done to the individual touches all. The Shanghai affair was an excess committed by foreign imperialism for which China will exact stern retribution. I wish the protagonists of freedom good luck in their enterprise and am always ready to support them as far as lies in my power.

Question: Does the Marshal believe that the boycott will succeed?

Answer: I hope it will. The movement grows day by day and has extended to Southern China. Even in its beginnings it has done the English heavy injury. As much as we are inferior to the Europeans in technical matters our economic organizations are above all praise and are working for the patriotic cause. We want to break the economic backbone of England in China, and sooner or later we shall achieve this aim.

Question: Does the Marshal think that war will result?

Answer: We do not want war. We are a peaceful nation and shall attempt everything to gain our purpose by peaceful means. But if we fail in the attempt and England remains obstinate, then arms must decide.

ENGLAND THE DANGER.

Question: Whom does the Marshal consider the more dangerous enemy, England or Japan?

Answer: England, undoubtedly. Japan has the stronger forces on land, but England is the more tenacious enemy and the real root of foreign arrogance. China will not have peace until the supremacy of England in the East is broken. The union of all Asiatics is growing up. In this fight Russian propaganda is working to spread the truth. All Asia is watching us to-day.

Question: Is the new movement directed against the other foreign Powers as well?

Answer: We have never thought of breaking off trade relations with any other European Powers. To say we have is a lie which a section of the press (sic) has brought into the world to create a united front against China. The Boxer period, of which so much is spoken, cannot come again, for the leaders have the masses firmly in hand. It is our wish that the other Powers shall in no way be affected by the boycott.

Question: Why does the Marshal stay in Kalgan, far from events?

FENG'S TASK IN MONGOLIA.

Answer: My heart is right amongst the Chinese people. But here in Kalgan tasks await me that will absorb all my strength. It is my intention to develop Mongolia and to make it an efficient integral part of China. The Mongolians are not in a position to cultivate their country themselves, and I am sharing this task with Russia. I shall bring Chinese peasants into the country; I shall build roads and railways, establish schools, and improve the administration of justice, which is in a very bad way. Kalgan itself needs to be purged. I am having dikes built to keep off the floods, and I am trying to attract industries into the country. In a few years Kalgan will no longer lie outside China but be the centre of a rich flourishing land. Tell them in Germany what you have seen here in China, and do not forget to say that the co-operation of the peaceful German people will always be welcome to us in the reconstruction of the New China.

At this there were loud laughs from some of the bystanders and my glances passed in my direction. The fat fellow then pushed right up to me, and almost shouting into my face, said, "Do you hear that, Mr. Foreigner? What the old woman says isn't so far wrong. It's all the fault of you foreigners really. Where do those boys get all their mad foreign ideas from? They must have got them from your foreign teachers. Why don't you teach them something sensible, instead of all that stupid kind of talk?"

There were murmurs of applause from the crowd. And really, you know, I could think of no reply.—W.L. in the *Manchester Guardian*.

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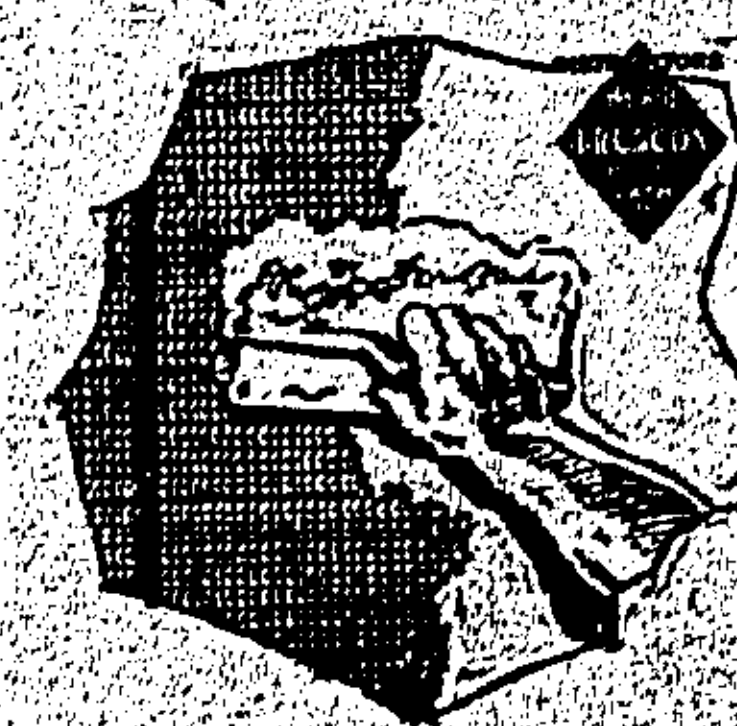
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OUR LONDON LETTER

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE THREATENED COAL STRIKE.

PUBLIC OPINION CRITICAL OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, August 31st.

WHAT NEXT?

Now that Mr. Baldwin has bought off the miners by giving them ten millions out of the Treasury so as to avert a strike, an uneasy feeling prevails that other great industries will try to get similar advantages for themselves at the expense of the tax-payers. For instance, the railway companies have been complaining for many months that they are in difficulties owing mainly to high wages paid to railway workers of all grades. But it is common knowledge that the companies have been afraid to tackle the wages question because the immediate consequence would be a strike on a national scale.

The question will, however, have to be faced before long, and people are asking how the Government will be able to refuse to railway men what they have conceded to the miners. Railways are as vital to the life of the nation as are the miners.

An expert in this field pointed out to me in conversation that the mine owners as a commercial undertaking and reduced rates to retain their trade and the question of wages would not have had to be met. Because they had not done this, he pointed out, we are suffering from the effects of high freight charges, and half the coal trade trouble was really due to high railway rates. The chief additional cost on coal to-day was railway rates, which were from 50 to 60 per cent. above pre-war charges.

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

High railway rates are a heavy charge on industry, and are responsible for a good deal of our industrial ills; but rates cannot be reduced to an appreciable extent while wages are on the present level. But what is to be done? As soon as any serious move is made to lower wages the N.U.R., which is really a more powerful trade union than even the Miners Federation, will propose a strike. What will happen then? Will the Government make another raid on the tax-payers as they have just done in the case of the miners?

The more this matter is considered the more apparent it becomes that Mr. Baldwin has created a precedent that will be fruitful of trouble for years to come. He has bought off the miners for the time being, but the general feeling here is that the miners having tasted blood will require more to satisfy their appetite. What has been done reminds one of Danegelt, the money paid by the Saxons to buy off the Danish pirates, but, as every schoolboy knows, the more the latter received the more they wanted and the oftener they came across the North Sea and exacted it by violence and intimidation.

It seems tolerable certain that our excellent Prime Minister has been too easy-going; he has started a vicious circle, the evil consequences of which no man can foresee.

NEW MONEYLENDERS BILL.

The general opinion is that the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, under Lord Darling's chairmanship, which has finished its draft of a Moneylenders Bill, has dealt fairly with the moneylender's is a necessary business. The Committee proposes 4 per cent. per month as a fair standard interest, but the County Court Judge, who the Committee recommends, should hear these cases instead of having them taken in the High Court, will be free to decide, on the circumstances of each case, whether this interest is "harsh and unconscionable" or whether it is too little.

The moneylender is not to be allowed to circulate the public, but may advertise his right name, business address, and business briefly. But before he can begin operations he must get a certificate of fitness from a Magistrate, and is then entitled to take out an Inland Revenue licence, for which, it is suggested, he should pay £15 a year. It is expected that this Bill may, subject to amendment, go on the Statute Book in the next few months.

WHAT THE MONEYLENDERS SAY.

The proposed rules and regulations to control moneylenders as set forth above, are not altogether palatable to the fraternity. Indeed, if the moneylenders who gave evidence before the Darling Committee are to be believed, then the Bill aims at putting them all out of the business. They were practically unanimous that they could not carry on at a profit on a basis of less than 60 per cent. per annum, and the Bill proposes to allow them at the utmost only 48 per cent. Now there is no more improbable spectacle than that of a moneylender carrying on at a loss, and the conclusion seems obvious.

Nevertheless, I think that even if the recommendations of the Committee are made law we shall still have our moneylenders. Perhaps the prohibition of touting circulars will save them enough money to struggle along somehow!

SCARCITY OF SERVANTS.

The scarcity of domestic servants is a subject which is seldom out of the correspondence columns of the newspapers. A London evening journal has a story told by a resident at Finchley who described his heroic attempts to secure a housemaid. He offered £30 a year in wages, good food, and holidays, a loud speaker for wireless in the kitchen, free theatre tickets and motor riders every now and then, all possible labour saving devices, and the assistance of two other maids—this for a family of three, with two grown-up children during the holidays. Yet, he complains pathetically, this magnificent offer only drew six replies. Three of these were from long distances, "and it is doubtful," he moans, "whether we shall find a satisfactory applicant from the remaining three."

What more can be done? Short of guaranteeing that the chosen applicant would not be required to do any work, it is hard to imagine many more material inducements that could be offered. The moral seems to be that material inducements are not sufficient by themselves to make domestic service attractive. An unfortunate idea prevails that household work is undignified and smacks of servitude. While this idea prevails harassed householders must expect to find such incidental inducements as food speakers and theatre tickets disappointingly effective in their results.

THE PUNCTURE IN THE RUBBER BOOM.

After a period of feverish speculation over rubber in London the statement of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery, in the House of Commons was like a douche of cold water on excited speculators whose activities have done a great deal of harm in various ways. The definite assurance on behalf of the Government that there would be no hasty interference with the working of the Stevenson scheme had a steadying effect. "It was welcome news for those who are interested in rubber for the legitimate purposes of trade and manufacture. Our one concern," Mr. Amery said, "is the maintenance not of an undue profit but the successful maintenance of an industry in which millions of British capital is invested, and at the same time to supply this country and the world with an essential raw material at a reasonable price."

The Stevenson scheme has been severely criticised in recent weeks, and there are some who contend that it has outlived its usefulness. This, of course, is a matter of opinion and argument; but the fact remains that the scheme was the means whereby the industry was saved a few years ago, and it will not be scrapped in a hurry.

NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION.

Lord Birkenhead has been presiding over an interesting Cabinet Committee which was appointed to enquire into the possibility of general electrification throughout the country. It has now presented a unanimous report, and in effect it advocates the adoption of the recommendations of the Weir Committee. These suggest various large centres throughout the country, so selected as to make the best use of natural opportunities for the establishment of giant power plants.

It is suggested that the Severn Valley and similar watersheds offer special chances for such a scheme. Here and elsewhere large plants will be erected, and as far as possible will be neighbours of coal mines, so that coal may be cheaply used at the pit-head, and electricity thence distributed in every direction. For the carrying out of such an undertaking a considerable amount of money must be spent, and for this reason the Cabinet has decided not to go ahead with this scheme during the present financial year.

"THE MAN FROM HONGKONG."

The critics are generally severe on the new play at the Queen's Theatre produced under the title, "The Man from Hongkong." It is a mixture of melodrama and music and rather tiresome sentimentality. The man is played by Mr. Claude Rains, the character being a compound of English-Chinese villain under the name of Li Tong, who is represented as the son of an English father and a Chinese mother. Thus he is able to assume the parts of Li Tong in China and Mr. Bramley Gordon in London, two parts which greatly aid his "dope" traffic.

There is plenty of crime of the murder and mystery type which is exciting for awhile but palls before the end of the second act, and the audience turns from being interested into boredom. The curtain fell on the first night's performance this week amid the boing of the gallery.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FIRST MAN FROM APES.

MR. ROY ANDREWS TELLS OF HIS EXPEDITION.

Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the Third Asiatic Expedition, who is back in Peking from the Gobi desert, talked to a gathering of newspaper men in that city on August 19th, about the Expedition's latest discoveries.

Mr. Andrews said that the expedition confined its explorations to a district south and west of Ulaanhsai, the farthest point being at the base of the Altai mountains, 1,200 miles west of Kalgan. From there they cut through the mountains and went south into Inner Mongolia, later returning to the Sharamuren river, 300 miles north-west of Kalgan. At this spot the expedition is still busy engaged in developing finds of fossils and dinosaur eggs. Mr. Andrews estimates that the expedition covered some 4,000 miles.

SOME MILLION YEARS AGO.

A good deal of time was lost owing to the canal trains being held up on the Mongolian border through the officiousness of minor officials, but the expedition went at last as possible to the site where dinosaur eggs were previously found. En route, they made survey maps over 1,800 miles of territory, thus establishing a line through the centre of Mongolia so accurately defined that it could well be used for a railway survey basis. They discovered that heavy rains had exposed a lot more eggs and 40 new ones were found, several being of a different type from previous finds. These eggs are of the genus Protoceratops, which is the ancestor of the great species found in America.

Mr. Andrews claims also to have found six true mammal skulls which were in formation from two to three million years before the age of mammals and he believes that they represent the forerunner of the mammal. The skulls, which are of two types, one being marsupial and the other multivertebrate, are still embedded in the rock, being in the form of nodules. These discoveries Mr. Andrews considers to be even more important than the eggs, in view of the bearing upon the period of evolution from reptile to mammal.

THE STONE AGE.

A third discovery, made in a basin containing sand dunes, consisted of stone implements. Spear and arrow-heads as well as drills made of flint and jasper were found in a rock formation, this representing a type of development never before found in Asia. It is believed that the expedition has discovered the earliest types of man developing out of the ape, as well as indications of a civilization that went from Europe into Asia. There had been a lake in the basin and here were found traces of a people who had lived on the shore. There were evidences of fire-places with layers of ashes and with charred bones of animals. Bits of shell drilled for use as ornaments and two human skeletons, belonging to a period later than that of the dune-dwellers and showing traces of burial, were also discovered. A few Mousterian implements were found.

VAST HERDS OF DEER.

In addition to these antediluvian discoveries, the members of the expedition had the unique experience of seeing a herd of antelope, estimated to number from 30,000 to 50,000 and covering an area of 20 square miles.

MUCH TRAVELLED "NEWS."

LONDON REPORT FROM NORTH CHINA.

According to a Berlin wireless message, dated August 22nd, to the Asiatic News Service, Mr. Chamberlain is negotiating with other Allied Powers for united action against the Canton Government. Mr. Chamberlain says that the anti-English shipping decree, issued by the Canton Government violates international law and damages trade of other countries as well as that of England.

TRADE UNION TYRANNY.

The most disquieting feature of the mining trouble which has been temporarily settled by a grant-in-aid of ten millions from the Treasury has been the evidence of what is nothing less than blackmail on the part of the trade unions. They make the most outrageous decisions without seeming to be aware that they are really asserting a claim to govern the country. But from what is being said on all sides it is plain that unless there is a withdrawal from the position they took up in the coal dispute the people at large are going to settle with those who wish to be their masters.

HIS MASTER'S CAR.

DRIVER WHO USED IT FOR A TAXI.

At the Central Magistracy before Mr. S. B. R. McDermid on Saturday, Fung Mun, a licensed motor-car driver was charged with using a private car for purposes of hire.

A Chinese merchant who owned the car, stated that accused was engaged as a temporary chauffeur. On Thursday witness told him to drive a party of his business friends to the Lee Gardens, and bring them back if they so desired. He had no orders to take any others in the car.

Accused, however, offered to take a party of visitors leaving the Lee Gardens at 10 p.m. for a ride at \$4.50 an hour. They agreed, but while the car was ascending the hill near the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam, the connecting rod on the driving shaft broke. The adjusting of the brake did not stop the car racing backwards, and the driver therefore turned it into the bank. A University student, a member of the party, was thrown out and had to be taken immediately to the Government Civil Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from concussion.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$30.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

According to the financial statement for the month of May, which is published in the current Government Gazette there was a higher expenditure than revenue, with the result that the Colony's credit balance was reduced from \$11,973,910 to \$11,116,769. The actual figures for May were:—Revenue \$1,916,476, Expenditure \$2,371,916.

May's revenue this year was over a quarter-of-a-million dollars less than that for May last year, whereas the revenue for the first five months of the year was nearly two million dollars less than for the corresponding period last year. The falling off was most marked in the matter of Licences and Internal Revenue (over one million dollars down) and Land Sales (also over one million down). Slight increases were recorded in other departments.

On the expenditure side the figure for May this year is slightly in excess of the figure for May last year. During the first five months of 1925 over one-and-a-quarter million more were spent than during the first five months of last year, the main increase being on Public Work. Extraordinary (about one-and-a-quarter millions increase).

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

SHUN JUI LIN DECLINES TO ACT AS CHAIRMAN.

According to a Chinese message from London, on account of England's big commercial interests in China, the British Government attaches great importance to the coming International Tariff Conference in Peking, states the Asiatic News Service. It is expected that either the Earl of Oxford and Asquith or Lord Balfour will be appointed principal British delegate so that the Chinese Government must select the most suitable and experienced official to preside at the coming conference.

According to reliable information, the Tariff Conference will be formally opened on November 1st at the Central Hall of the Yuhoyuan, which is comparable with the Versailles in France in historical importance. It is also reported that owing to the pressure of his official duties in the Waichiao, Mr. Shen Jui Lin refuses to act as chairman of the Tariff Conference.

WIRELESS NEWS AGENCY.

A SINO-JAPANESE CONCERN INAUGURATED.

An Asiatic News Service message from Peking dated August 22nd, states:—For the purpose of spreading "correct" tidings about the present day Chinese events, especially for the consumption of foreigners in China and abroad, Mr. Lin Chang Min, ex-Minister of Justice and now Chairman of the National Constitution Drafting Commission, has organized a "Chinghua" Wireless News Agency, in conjunction with certain influential Japanese leaders.

The headquarters of the new Sino-Japanese News Agency will be established in Peking with a branch at Tokyo, but for certain political as well as diplomatic reasons, the name of the news agency will bear only the Chinese name.

As Mr. Lin is now an important leader of the Anfu Party though he formerly belonged to the Chinpinang, the news agency is described by the vernacular press as a semi-official organ of the present administration.



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One TRADING BUREAU/DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS, TOKYO

SAIGON RICE.

Messrs. William G. Hale & Co., Ltd., of Saigon, in their fortnightly circular, dated August 17th, state:—

At the beginning of the last fortnight our market was rather active and prices continued to advance owing to purchases effected for China and Japan. Java also bought some parcels of Broken 1 and 2 mixed for August and September, and enquiries were received from Mauritius. But Japan soon after ceased its purchases as the Custom duties have been postponed to 31st October and on the other hand troubles in China not being settled as previously expected, the market weakened and closes dull with a downward tendency.

Paddy.—Nothing fresh to report. Arrivals are still very small and stocks in the interior are not very important. It is estimated that only about 300,000 tons of rice now remain available for export.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

A recent issue of the London Gazette contained the following announcement:—Imperial Service Medal. The notice regarding Christopher Columbus in Gazette No. 33018 of January 18th, 1925, is hereby cancelled, it having been subsequently ascertained that this person died before the date of the award therein notified.

The original announcement referred to Christopher Columbus, Lightkeeper, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada.

The new Chinese Minister to Moscow, Mr. Sun Pao Chi, received a letter wrapped round a live cartridge. The letter said that on arrival in Moscow he must demand that the Russian Government make good to the Chinese losses through depreciated roubles, or he would be shot. It is reported that Dr. C. T. Wang received a similar postal packet, says the Central China Post.

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INNOCENT AND INJURED SOVIET

DENIES REVELATIONS OF MOSCOW'S ACTIVITIES IN SHANGHAI.

DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED AS "FORGERIES."

With regard to the documentary evidence secured by the *N. C. Daily News* Moscow's active influence in the Shanghai disorders, which revelation we reproduced in part in our issue of August 28th, it is amusing to note that no time has been lost in issuing the usual Sovietist denial, through the channels of the faithful *Rosin Agency*. As in the case of the notorious "Zinovieff letter," (which, incidentally, is mentioned in the course of one of the "denials" reproduced below), the documents secured by our Northern contemporary, are described as "forgeries." The first message, dated Moscow, August 20th, reads:—

Interviewed by a representative of the *Tass Agency* regarding the four forged documents concerning the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. at Shanghai, published by the *North-China Daily News* on August 15th, Mr. Cherkassoff, former Secretary of the Shanghai Consulate, now in Moscow, made the following statement:—

"One of the documents in question contains an alleged instruction of Mr. Karakhan, which is supposed to have been addressed to me on July 7th, about the organisation of a special committee of Chinese students and Labour organisations for carrying on a struggle against White-Guardist strike-breakers. As a matter of fact, however, I left Shanghai on May 13th aboard the Soviet ship *Tsimk*, and since June 21st I have been staying in Moscow. Thus in no way could Mr. Karakhan send me any instructions to Shanghai on July 7th.

"As for the other documents," Mr. Cherkassoff goes on to say, "they contain quite as absurd lies. Thus, Gollanovsky, who is mentioned in one of them, was the house-keeping agent of the Consulate-General of the U.S.S.R. at Shanghai; but as he was dismissed from his service about the middle of June, he naturally could not have participated in any conference of June 29th in the capacity of a representative of the Consulate." As for Strizhevsky, whose name is also mentioned in the spurious documents, he formerly was an agent of the "Dagosters" (Far Eastern Trade Board), and, is now, I believe, an employee of the Shanghai Agency of the U.S.S.R. Trade Mission. Lastly, Groben—not Grobner—is an agent of the Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The second message through the *Tass (Rosta)* Agency is dated from Moscow on the same day, and reads:—

Commenting upon reports from Peking and Shanghai about the new set of forged "documents" published in the *North-China Daily News*, purported to "prove" that the Consulate-General at Shanghai participated in the Shanghai and Canton events,—the *Laurentis* observes to China at the end of 1923 on the payment of a certain sum of money by the Chinese; but owing to political unrest, negotiations were suspended last year.

Now the members of the provincial assembly of Chihli urge the immediate resumption of parleys with the British company about the rendition of the mines. Major Nathan, director of the Kailan Mining Company, is still in North China and he will naturally take an active part in the negotiations on account of his twenty years' connection with the Kailan Mines at Tientsin.

The following account of fighting at Fanning, in which there is not a word of truth, appeared in the *Canton Gazette* of August 25th:—

"A clash is reported to have occurred between British soldiers and the villagers of Fanning on the 22nd instant. Fanning is about fifty miles from Kowloon and is situated in British territory along the Canton-Kowloon Railway line. Since the recent strike was declared in Hongkong, there were over one hundred British soldiers stationed in Fanning. Frequent disturbances were caused by the British soldiers and consequently, the latter were much hated by the villagers in that locality.

"Report of gun firing was heard on the 22nd instant when a clash occurred between the British soldiers and the villagers. The clash is due to the British soldiers, over ten in number, who went to the villagers whom they attempted to arrest and compel to convey foodstuffs. The villagers, in view of the repeated trouble caused by the British, beat their drums and people of the neighbouring villages came to their rescue with a medley of ancient arms. The British soldiers seeing the armed villagers fired at them, and the villagers returned the fire for their own defence. The British then retreated and the clash came to an end."

"According to General Li, all mining properties belong to the provincial assembly of Chihli and in accordance with the stipulations of the original Anglo-Chinese agreement concerning the working of the Kailan and Lanchow coal mines, the properties are to be restored

to China at the end of 1923 on the payment of a certain sum of money by the Chinese; but owing to political unrest, negotiations were suspended last year. Now the members of the provincial assembly of Chihli urge the immediate resumption of parleys with the British company about the rendition of the mines. Major Nathan, director of the Kailan Mining Company, is still in North China and he will naturally take an active part in the negotiations on account of his twenty years' connection with the Kailan Mines at Tientsin.

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LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL.

INTERESTING GAMES DURING THE WEEK-END.

Two league games were played on the Happy Valley diamond on Saturday, when the Hongkong Baseball Club met the Filipinos and the Volunteers were opposed to South China.

In the first game, there was an absence of high scoring, this being due to the excellent fielding of both sides. The Americans won by 5 runs to 3.

The teams lined up as follows:—

FILIPINOS.		AMERICANS.	
G. Sanchez	c.	Froule	
Angeles	p.	Dome	
Malig	1b.	Harlow	
Francisco	2b.	Hawkins	
Teecon	3b.	Church	
Leonard	s.s.	Ransome	
Rull	l.f.	Lane	
Bautista	c.f.	Hogan	
J. Sanchez	r.f.	Drought	

The scores by innings were:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Americans	2	2	0	1	0	0	—	5				
Filipinos	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3			

VOLUNTEERS AGAIN BEATEN.

Great interest was shown in the match between the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps and South China. Although defeated, the Volunteers played much better than they did against the Japanese on Thursday.

The Volunteers had blanks in the first five innings. The Chinese began with four runs first innings but for the next three innings they did not get a single run. In the fifth inning they got 2 runs but again failed in the sixth. In the 6th inning the Volunteers secured their first run through Ramsay. They took a seventh inning but only secured one more run through Burns. The game closed with the Chinese winning by 6-2.

The teams lined up as follows:—

VOLUNTEERS.		CHINESE.	
Ramsay	c.	S. S. Lee	
Owen Hughes	c.f.	Choy	
Bowler	s.s.	S. L. Lee	
Stewart	2b.	June	
Curtis	p.	Shim	
Lammert	l.f.	Leung	
Burns	1b.	Pung	
Eager	3b.	Chan	
Ralph	r.f.	Pan	

Scores by innings were:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chinese	4	0	0	2	0	—	6					
Volunteers	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2				

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

The encounter between the Japanese and the Indians, which took place at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, resulted in an easy win for the former. The Japanese, who in all respects were much the better side, were not called upon to play a 7th inning.

The teams and scores were as under:—

JAPANESE.		INDIANS.	
Tahimatsu	p.	Lewis	
Y. Hachiuma	c.	O. Ismail	
Uno	1b.	Sepher	
Akiyama	2b.	S. B. Ismail	
Honda	3b.	A. K. Minu	
S. Hachiuma	s.s.	N. Kitchell	
Takatsumi	l.f.	B. Omar	
Kusano	c.f.	J. Currie	
Yokai	r.f.	J. Ackler	

Scores by innings were:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Japanese	5	2	3	4	0	—	17					
Indians	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2				

REMAINING FIXTURES.

The following is the fixture list for the remaining of the season:—

September 2nd, 5 p.m.	H.K.B.C. v. Indian R.C.
September 5th, 2.30 p.m.	H.V.D.C. v. Ellipinos.
September 6th, 4.30 p.m.	H.K.B.C. v. South China.
September 12th, 2.30 p.m.	H.V.D.C. v. South China.
September 13th, 4 p.m.	H.V.D.C. v. Indian R.C.
September 18th, 2.30 p.m.	South China v. Chinese.
September 19th, 4.30 p.m.	H.K.B.C. v. H.V.D.C.

BOWLS.

FIRST DIVISION GAMES COMPLETED.

There were only two matches to be played in the first division of the Lawn Bowls League on Saturday, and now as far as the first division is concerned, the season is over. The match between the Kowloon Cricket Club and Kowloon Docks Recreation Club was the outstanding match of the day, because both were fighting to keep their places in the first division. Prior to the game Kowloon Dock had 5 points in their favour in the league, and Kowloon C.C. had 4 points. The losers therefore would have to be relegated to the second. It was one of the most thrilling games seen in the season, and although Kowloon Dock won, they did so with 2 points only in their favour.

The game was played at Hung Hom. In two of the rinks the K.C.C. were ahead, Brown's rink disposing of Lapley's by 21-16 and Gibben's just beating Panchen's by 19-17. The third rink, however, (Hyde's) went down before Johnston's by 9 points.

In the other 1st Division fixture, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club lost to the Civil Service Club by 18 points, 61-46.

In the Second Division the East Point R.C. playing at home lost to the Indian R.C. who were one man short, by 13 points.

Scores:—

Division I.	
KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE C.C.	
K.B.G.C.—Goodman, McIntosh, Holland, Guy (Skip) 15.	
C.S.C.C.—Murphy, Harrison, Gregory, Grimmett (Skip) 17.	
K.B.G.C.—Hazel, Duncan, Wyllie, Whibley (Skip) 12.	
C.S.C.C.—Booker, Massey, Oswick, Denkin (Skip) 27.	
K.B.G.C.—McNeill, Johnston, Simpson, Farrell (Skip) 19.	
C.S.C.C.—Smith, Gibson, Maughan, Knight (Skip) 17.	
Total: K.B.G.C., 46; C.S.C.C., 61.	

Division II.	
INDIAN R.C. v. EAST POINT R.C.	
I.R.C.—Razack, Nazarin, Hartman, S. E. Ismail (Skip) 20.	
E.P.R.C.—Shaw, Douglas, McKellar, Hamilton (Skip) 15.	
I.R.C.—Madar, Kharas, Kitchell, Omar (Skip) 22.	
E.P.R.C.—Whiteford, Glen, Forbes, Fowler (Skip) 17.	
I.R.C.—S. Ismail, Hyder, Rumjahn (Skip) 20.	
E.P.R.C.—Bardley, Thorburn, Williamson, Lee (Skip) 17.	
Total: I.R.C., 62; E.P.R.C., 46.	

LEAGUE TABLES.	
Division I.	
	P. W. D. L. P.
Craigengower C.C.	10 8 0 2 16
Taikoo R.C.	10 7 0 3 14
Kowloon B.G.	10 5 1 4 11
Civil Service C.C.	10 4 0 6 8
Kowloon Dock	10 3 1 6 7
Kowloon C.C.	10 2 0 8 4
Division II.	
Police R.C.	9 8 0 1 16
Taikoo R.C.	9 6 0 3 12
Kowloon	9 5 0 4 10
Indian R.C.	9 5 0 4 10
East Point R.C.	9 1 0 8 2
R.H.K.Y.C.	7 0 0 7 0

HOCKEY.

H.K.B.C. v. H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

A hockey match has been arranged between H.M.S. "Hawkins" and the Hongkong Hockey Club on the U.R.C. ground at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Club will play in colours and will be represented by:—P. W. F. Mills, A. P. T. Farquharson, Q. L. R. Becker, A. A. Dand, E. J. R. Mitchell (captain), J. P. Ralph, H. Owen Hughes, G. P. Lammer, R. C. Allen, B. D. Evans, and G. R. Vallace.

Last Wednesday the Club played the Punjab, a well-contested game ending in a draw of two goals each.

FOOTBALL.

In a football match played on the Murray Parade ground last week, the Infantry Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps defeated "B" Company of the East Surrey Regiment by 1 goal to 2.

CHINA PROBLEM IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

DEBATE ON AUGUST 5TH

VISCOUNT HALDANE SAYS "THERE WILL BE GREAT LOSS OF TRADE IF WE ARE NOT CAREFUL"

The following debate in the House of Lords on the Chinese problem took place on August 5th—A WEEK AFTER THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT HONGKONG'S FIRST PUBLIC MEETING HAD BEEN CABLED TO THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

The Earl of Gosford called attention to the situation in China. He said the fundamental cause of the unrest in China was not to be found in anti-foreign feeling, in Bolshevik propaganda, or in Labour unrest. All these factors were involved and had been brought prominently to the surface, but the seat of the trouble lay far deeper, in the suffering of a great people and their continued sense of grievance. Since the Washington Conference in 1922 the condition of China had got worse and British trade had fallen into a parlous state. He urged that the special conference to deal with Chinese affairs promised at Washington should be convened without delay.

The first object of our policy should be to co-operate with the forces of law and order in re-establishing such conditions as would bring about a peaceful situation in that country. He admitted that conditions of work and pay were bad in China, but in the majority of factories under British control the workers were very well cared for, and their general condition compared very favourably with that of the workers in any other country. There was no need for resentment in this country at the development of industry in China by British capital. The industry of China was not and never would be in real competition with industry in this country.

In the majority of recent strikes in China the workers had left their work with very real reluctance and had generally gone back without any sort of pressure. They had admitted in almost every case that the pressure to leave work came not from economic but from political causes. China was the one market which offered at the present time some solution of our unemployment problem. Almost everything this country produced in bulk was wanted in China. British labour had a direct interest in the matter, and the Government should be urged to do everything possible to re-open the channels of trade and develop markets which were almost unparalleled.

The solution of the China problem was one of the greatest confronting British statesmanship to-day. He declared that the Chinese were not unfriendly to us, though the recent attack was directed mainly against us. We must declare ourselves openly on the side of law and order.

LORD BALFOUR'S REPLY.

The Earl of Balfour said that though Lord Gosford came fresh from China he had been more successful in explaining the difficulties of the problem than in indicating how the Treaty Powers could extricate themselves from those difficulties. The main problem of China arose from the fact that at this moment its vast population and ancient civilisation had no Central Government capable of carrying out the duties which in other countries devolved on the Central Government.

The question was, how was it possible to deal with the fundamental difficulty of the situation—namely, the chaotic condition of Chinese politics? His view was that there was no clear policy this country or any other country that had relations with China could follow that would go directly to the root of the evil. China, and China alone, could bring about that change in her present political situation that might give promise of happier relations between China and herself and the rest of the world. We could only do our best to mitigate a situation whose essential character it did not rest with us permanently to modify.

With regard to the position at Shanghai it was the desire of the Government that a public judicial inquiry should be held of such a character as would command the confidence not merely of other countries but of the Chinese themselves. If all the arrangements for such an enquiry had not yet been made it was because on such a subject all the Treaty Powers had a right to express their opinions. The Government desired the enquiry to take place as soon as possible. He pointed out that it was not the fault of the British Government that the further Chinese conference arising out of the Washington Conference had not yet taken place. Now that the Washington Treaty had been ratified he hoped the conference might take place and that it might be fruitful of good results, though it was impossible to be sanguine on the matter in existing circumstances. It was our duty after what passed at Washington to give China the full benefit of an

international discussion with a view to modifying old treaty engagements in such a way as might be of infinite benefit to China's friends and Allies.

China must be able to obtain for herself a vigorous Centralised Government which would secure the ordinary requisites of civilisation, and it was only as she succeeded in effectively carrying out that end, and not as a result of anything that we or the Washington Conference could accomplish, that great and permanent effects would be produced in China.

Viscount HALDANE said the position in China might cause us not only a great deal of trouble but great loss of trade if we were not very careful.

Earl BRUCE said the unfortunate situation in China was in no way due to the action taken by our Government. Whatever Government had been in office the same situation would have arisen. He welcomed the enquiry that was to be held at Shanghai, and suggested the presence of a Chinese judge on the enquiring body.

Lord BALFOUR: The Government are in favour of that.

Earl BRUCE further suggested that a sum of about £5,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Shanghai Municipal Council with which to meet claims for compensation, and urged that there should be some representative of China itself on the Shanghai Municipal Council. The subject then dropped.

"THE TIMES" COMMENT.

The next day *The Times* published the following leading article on the debate:

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

Lord Balfour, with an air of discouraging on eschatological mysteries, indicated yesterday in the House of Lords some lines of the policy which the Government propose at present to pursue in China. The tone of this not very hopeful communication should, perhaps, be ascribed to Lord Balfour's own sceptical temperament. It is hardly the tone that a British Government should adopt in a crisis that, remote though it be in geographical miles, directly affects most important British interests. To discuss Chinese affairs in a spirit of depressing detachment is not a preparation for effective action; and action is urgently necessary. It is really beside the point to talk, as Lord Balfour does, of "the ancient and mysterious civilization of China." That civilization is ancient, of course, but it is far less mysterious than any current theories of the constitution of the universe. At any rate what matters from the point of view of British statesmen who must take profitable action in the imperilled interests of their country is the remarkable transitional condition of those Chinese millions who are now in most disturbing contact with our own civilization. It is the changing China of to-day that concerns us, not the distant China of the Confucian era. Nothing is gained with all allowance for the weariness attendant on the close of a Parliamentary Session—by treating the Chinese problem as something remote and obscure, which may conveniently be left with some polite show of effort, to the slow operation of incalculable forces of history. Lord Gosford, who raised the thorny question, rightly urged that China should occupy a central place in the will and the policy of the British Government. If something that we might take the lead in doing now were to succeed, the relief of many of our own present distresses would be enormous. China is a land of promise, and the association of her potentialities of progress with intelligent British effort would mean the dissipation of some urgent cares. On the other hand, if by fumbling, inertia, or idle subservience to diplomatic precedents, we surrender to a movement that is now directed primarily against us, we shall lose the great opportunities provided by many years of British enterprise in the Far East, and we shall find ourselves at a great disadvantage in the complications that much inevitably ensue in the Pacific, where important British Dominions lie. The Government must take a strong initiative in China, where, as the result of a general movement that has been directed against us since the beginning of June, British interests have already suffered to the extent of several millions of pounds without counting personal indignities and the sufferings of missionaries and other humanitarian workers who have in China no material aims whatever.

So far as can be gathered from Lord Balfour's remarks, the Government's policy on China is at present rather of a formal character. When everybody concerned agrees, a judicial enquiry is to be instituted into the circumstances of the Shanghai conflict at the beginning of June, and a Chinese Judge is to be invited to take part in the enquiry. That is to the good. A great deal of harm has been done in the meantime by distorted versions of the incident, but it is just possible that Chinese feeling, perhaps by now a little alarmed by the developments of the conflict to which the incident gave rise, may seek in the decisions of an impartial court an excuse for more peaceful procedure. But it is dangerous to permit the institution of such a purely judicial inquiry to be delayed too long. The unexplained circumstances of the abortive inquiry by the Diplomatic Body in Peking have intensified the suspicions and the wild accusations of the actively discontented elements in China. It will not be an easy task to remove the prejudices and assumptions that have now had time to take deep root. Further the intention of the British Government is to proceed, in association with the other signatories of the Washington Treaty, to the convocation of the Tariff Conference for which that Treaty provided. On this point, as others, Lord Balfour appears to be sceptical. He dwelt on the enormous difficulties created by the absence of a strong Central Government in China, and he explained at length that, whatever feeble efforts other Powers might make, the salvation of distracted China depended in the long run on the energies of her own people. That is certainly not the basis for an active policy in a time of crisis. The British Government and the British people, who are openly challenged by the present movement in China, should express their friendly and constructive purposes with far greater assurance and conviction. If we mean business in China, let us have a clear and definite plan. If we are working for a Conference in accordance with the Washington Treaty, if we really believe that through such a Conference we shall be able to attract, rally, and stimulate the latent forces of Chinese national unity, then it is high time to be thoroughly in earnest about it, to lay down the details of programme and procedure, and to go courageously forward with a strong conviction that any kind of constructive action, in the common interests of China and the Powers with whom she is most closely associated, will reveal and unite the genuinely progressive forces that in China itself languish and decay for want of a definite purpose. It is barely possible that this assumption may prove to be unjustified; but any other view would logically imply the abandonment of any serious policy in regard to China. That is unthinkable. At any rate it is a grave disservice to those British citizens who in China are gallantly bearing the brunt of a concentrated attack on the name and honour of their country even to suggest that the policy of their Government is a form of dallying with a problem that hardly appears to be soluble.

This is not the moment for vague speculation on the distant future of China. Great Britain is attacked, and Great Britain must act. British trade is losing heavily as a result of strikes and boycotts. The losses may accumulate. The achievements of many patient years may be wrecked. A wise and very active policy may turn this crisis to the great advantage of China and to the growing advantage of our own harassed trade and industries. The important speech delivered by Lord Gosford, who knows his China well, contained a number of useful suggestions on which the Government might well act. It is not as though, even in the present phase of the Chinese turmoil, there was nothing to lay hold of. It is true that a strong nationalist movement is directed against us and that our vigilant enemies, the Bolsheviks, are doing their utmost to foment it. Recently, besides sending reinforcements of their political and military agents to the anti-British Government of Canton, they have been entertaining in Moscow and imbuing with their own revolutionary principles a large delegation of the Kuomintang party from various regions of China. But the mass of the Chinese people are certainly not Bolsheviks; and though for the time being Soviet aid has been welcomed for the purposes of the Nationalist movement, there are some signs of repugnance to extreme Bolshevik pretensions. It is still possible to assert a genuine British sympathy with China in such a form as will reveal the identity of permanent British and Chinese interests. This implies a policy that is at once cautious, far-sighted, and very active. The policy must be conducted in entirely friendly agreement with other Powers, but the British initiative and the British responsibility must be very clear.

VESSELS ENTERING CANTON. PILOTS REQUIRED.

[FROM OUR CHINA CORRESPONDENT.]

It is stated that General Wu Te Chuen, Chief of Police at Canton, has renewed his allegiance to the Bolsheviks, and that General Li Fook Lam, commanding the troops at Honam, the southern section of the city, has also formally advised General Hsu Chung Chi, his superior officer, that he is a "full Red." Upon this assurance being received, it is reported that General Hsu gave orders to the Whampoa cadets to cease firing on the Bolsheviks.

The Bolsheviks, in order to cope with the extraordinary situation in Canton, have organized a commission with political, military, and police power. The commissioners are Wang Ching Wei, Hsu Chung Chi, and Chiang Kai Shek. Chiang, who is commandant of the Whampoa Military Academy, has also assumed the rank of garrison commissioner of Canton City.

VESSELS ENTERING CANTON.

To regulate vessels entering Canton, Comrade Semnoff, commanding the Canton Navy, has established a pilot station at Shakkok, near Bocca Tigris. All vessels desiring to enter Canton must first call at the station to take up a pilot. It is understood that the pilots are all licensed and vessels failing to carry a pilot will not be given entry to Canton.

COMMUNICATION WITH MACAO.

The communication between Kwangtung towns and Hongkong by way of Macao has been greatly obstructed the last few days by the substitution of cadets for strike committee pickets. For a time junks were allowed to proceed to Macao from several Kwangtung ports after paying tribute, but since the Bolsheviks have taken everything into their own hands, the Kuomintang militarists not wholly Red have been replaced and it is now very difficult to get to Macao from Toyshan, Shakkok, and other centres.

The resumption of Kowloon-Hongkong communication as favoured by Brigadier Li Oi, commanding Kowloon, has been delayed for the time being. Li has been denounced as "anti-Red." A regiment of true "Reds" was sent to Kowloon on August 28, but Li had left that port several days previously and his return is now doubtful.

ANOTHER BORDER INCIDENT. PUNJABI PICKET FIRED ON.

Another border incident occurred on Saturday at 6.30 p.m., when a Punjabi picket on patrol duty in the vicinity of Lowai, were fired upon by Chinese soldiery from across the border. Only a few shots were fired by the Chinese and the Punjabis replied. It is stated that no one was hit by the bullets. The fire was exchanged at about a thousand yards' range.

TELEPHONE WIRE CUT.

The party, which opened the firing, consisted of ten Chinese soldiers. Shortly before 7 p.m., telephone communication between Lowai and Sheungshui. An examination of the field telephone line was made and it was discovered that 20 yards of wire had been cut and removed at a point less than a mile from Sheungshui.

THE LATE MR. LIU CHUNG HOI. STATE FUNERAL.

The coffin containing the remains of Mr. Liu Chung Hoi, which has been lying in state at the Kuomintang headquarters, was removed to the Wing Shing monastery on August 24th.

Instructions were given to all Government and Public Institutions to fly flags at half-mast for three days. All members of the Kuomintang and officials of all Government organizations were ordered to wear black arm bands for seven and three days respectively.

Arrangements are being completed for the State funeral of Liu Chung Hoi.

The *Canton Gazette* states that an allowance of \$5,000 has been made to cover the expenses of the funeral of Chan Chau Lam who was shot at the same time as Liu Chung Hoi. Steps are also being taken to provide his family with an ample compassionate allowance.

Researches are to be made by the members of the Kuomintang and the Board of State Control into the career of Chan Chau Lam and these details have been ordered to be inserted in the Records of the Kuomintang as a token of honour.

PLEASE APPLY TO

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

FOR

NEW PRICE LIST

OF

GROCERY & PROVISIONS.

SEVERAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICE.

LISTS WILL BE READY ON SEPT. 5th.

TELEPHONE 4567 OR CALL

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,

ICE HOUSE STREET.

NOTE—WE ARE NOW ABLE TO DELIVER GOODS ANYWHERE IN KOWLOON.



PHOSPHATINE FALIÈRES

The most recommended food for children. Phosphatine Falières may be used from the age of seven months, but is especially useful at the moment of weaning and during the growing period. It helps teething, and assures a good formation of the bones, prevents or stops diarrhoea, which is so frequent during the hot weather, and is useful to persons suffering from anaemia, to convalescents and to old people.

THE FRENCH STORE, Direct Importers, 8, Beacomfield Avenue. Tel. 794.

COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

"THE MEANDERINGS OF MONTY."

3283	THE GENERAL OUTLOOK
	THE NEAR EAST
3313	POLITICS
	YOU KNOW WHAT I MEAN
3475	MONTY AT WIMBLEY
	MONTY ON ADVERTISING

AT

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

NOW SHOWING OUR NEW MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

WE SHALL BE GLAD TO SEND A SELECTION ON APPROVAL IF YOU CANNOT CALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

DELIVERIES OF BRAD OIL Now Be Made in the following Districts Daily—
Kowloon, Canton Road, Kowloon Road, Queen's Gardens, etc.
For the Time being, Deliveries will be Made between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
[2525]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED Our Office to ALEXANDRA BUILDING, 1st Floor, Rooms No. 19 & 20, FRED KIRK & CO.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1925. [2573]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.

FOR SALE Going Concern, Goodwill and Fully Equipped, BOARDING HOUSE or PRIVATE HOTEL, Sited for Health Reasons. Sale Price Reduced One Year. SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATE CO.
4680. [2534]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE Motor Ship "AUSTRALIAN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th of Sept., 1925, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on the 7th of Sept., 1925, at 10 a.m.
All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 10th of Sept., 1925, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1925. [2528]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 5th September, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th September, 1925, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer, including those for Cargo short Delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1925. [2577]

"GLEN LINE LIMITED."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Steamship "GLENAMOY" Cargo having arrived, from SINGAPORE, per "GLENAMOY" Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 5th September, 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th Sept., 1925, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer, including those for Cargo short Delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1925. [2579]

"GLEN LINE LIMITED."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM

THE Steamship "P. BROOKSHIRE" Cargo having arrived, from SINGAPORE, per "GLENAMOY" Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 5th Sept., 1925, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 4th Sept., 1925, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer, including those for Cargo short Delivered, must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1925. [2578]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(UNION NEDERLANDSE NAVIGATION CO.)
HOLLAND-OOST-ASIE-LIJN
(HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

THE Steamship "ZOSMA" (4) having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 4th September, 1925, will be subject to Rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd Sept., 1925, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVIA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN, General Agents.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1925. [2574]

NOTICE

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN.

THE gelegenheid van den verjaardag van HARE MAJESTEIT DE KONINGIN op 31 AUGUSTUS a.s. zal de Consul-Generaal gaarne tusschen 11.30 v.m. en 12.30 n.m. de change en heeren der Nederlandse Kolonies ter Kassa's ontvingen.
Aankomende Building.
Hongkong 29th August, 1925.

CONSULATE GENERAL FOR THE NETHERLANDS.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, the CONSUL GENERAL will be AT HOME at the CHANCERY TO-DAY (Monday), the 31st of AUGUST, between 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1925. [2572]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF WILLIAM ALLAN ADAMS Late of 22, Broomhill Road, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, MARRIED, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to Send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 26th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1925.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby Required to send their Claims to the Underwriter on or before that Date.

JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER, Solicitors for the Executors, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong. [2570]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF GODFREY CORNWALL CHESTER MASTER, Late of RANGWORTHY COURT, BRISTOL, in the County of GLOUCESTER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of the provisions of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897) made an Order limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to Send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 26th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1925.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby Required to send their Claims to the Underwriter on or before that Date.

JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER, Solicitors for the Executors, Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong. [2571]

HOLIDAYS IN VANCOUVER.

FORMER China Residents are prepared to take Paying Guests on their Steamer "ECHO" on GULF ISLAND, situated Midway between Vancouver and Vancouver, B.C. MODERN HOUSE with all Conveniences. Private Swimming, Beach, Bathing, Fishing, Boating, etc. Unsurpassed View. Daily Produce, Eggs, Fruits and Vegetables produced on the Premises. Dry and Healthy Climate. Ideal for Children or Anyone desiring the Simple Life. O.P.R. Steamer connecting three times a Week. Three Hours from Vancouver or Victoria.

For Terms and Further Information, Address—
W. M. GRAY, GAIANO ISLAND, B.C. [2565]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that An Interim Dividend of \$1.00 per share has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1925.

The Dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 14th SEPTEMBER, 1925, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 7th September, 1925, to Saturday, the 12th September, 1925 (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TONG PO.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1925. [2561]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE

THE FIFTH YEARLY DRAWING of 50 DEBENTURES (1920 Issue—\$500 Each) of the HONGKONG CLUB, DRAWN on WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925, will be held in the Club House, at 11 O'CLOCK, a.m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd SEPTEMBER, 1925.
BEARERS OF DEBENTURES are invited to attend the DRAWING.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, In-Chief,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 27th, 1925. [2565]

TO LET.

GODOWN at East of STAFFORD, Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Floor Space 31 ft. x 13 ft. ONE OFFICE on Portion of Third Floor of STAFFORD Building, now vacant. Opening onto Des Voeux Road Central and PORTERMAN STREET. Large, Airy and Well Lighted.

Apply—
MRS. DEACONS,
Des Voeux Road Central. [2559]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 19, Des Voeux Road Central. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2516]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[2533]

TO LET.

2 NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED 2-Storeyed Semi-detached HOUSES with Garages attached situated on Island Lot 3385, STAFFORD ROAD, marked by Sign-board of SHUN HING Contractor just a little above MONSIEUR GAY ROAD. Occupation about June 1st.

Apply—
SANG KEE,
New Bank Building. [2221]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE RECEIVER.

THE Underigned have received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST, 1925, AT 11 a.m.

At Their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET, The Business and Goodwill of the KWONG LEE Firm of No. 155, BATHURST STREET, YAUWAT, in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong.

(IN ONE LOT).

Terms—At Auctioneers' LAMMETERBOS, Auctioneers. [2554]

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD. have received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION ON FRIDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER, 1925, At their Auction Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, at 2.00 p.m.

THE STEAMSHIP "COCHINCHINE"

As She Now Lies at SHUMSHUIPO in the Harbour of Hongkong

Tonnage Gross.....1549
Net.....1068
Length.....233.1
Beam.....33.4

The Steamer is built of Steel, fitted with Wireless Installation, has a Speed of 24 knots, and is in Good Condition.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD., Auctioneers,
8 Des Voeux Road Central,
on so
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
9 Queen's Road Central. [2557]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MRS. A. G. DA ROCHA has received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION ON MONDAY, the 7th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 3 O'CLOCK in the Afternoon at his Sales Room, D'AGUIAR STREET, VICTORIA, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Wyndham Street, Victoria, enclosed and registered in the Land Office as SUBDIVISIONS 1, 2 & 3 OF SECTION H OF INLAND LOT 607.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property comprises Two Messuages known as Nos. 18 and 20, Wyndham Street, and a Piece of Ground which is used as a Lane and Right of Way. The Messuages are well built and are conveniently situated for all kinds of Business and Dwelling purposes.

The Area of the Property including the Right of Way is 5133 square feet for the actual Area covered by the Messuages is only about 1700 square feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply—
Messrs. DEACONS,
Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors.

Mrs. A. G. DA ROCHA,
The Auctioneer.

[2547]

INTIMATION

THE BODY SOUL

AND SPIRIT

OF A

PERFECT

COCKTAIL!

BURNETT'S

CELEBRATED LONDON

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Phone 616.

Hongkong Office: 1a, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 31st, 1925.

A FEELING OF OPTIMISM.

There has been little change in the Canton situation during the past few days. Whatever minor developments have been recorded would appear on paper at any rate, to make the position worse from the British point of view. But nevertheless, for some reason extra-ordinarily difficult to define there is a decidedly more optimistic feeling among our community that within a comparatively short time now there will be an undoubted improvement in trade prospects.

We do not think it is a case simply of the wish being father to the thought, nor do we imagine that undue reliance is being placed on the possibility of immediate intervention by the Home Government. There is more in it than that. It may be a natural reaction to the depression from which we have all been suffering during the past few weeks, but we are inclined to go further in search of the cause and would suggest that this wave of optimism is the outcome of a common-sense and practical review of the whole of the facts of the case as we know them.

Canton has done its utmost to cripple the city. The city is now entirely in the hands of the Bolsheviks. They have put their full programme into operation and there is little chance in the present circumstances that they will meet with any effective organized opposition from the Chinese themselves. We have suffered, and shall continue to suffer, while the Bolsheviks remain in power, but our enemies can do no more than they are doing. They have pulled the cord as

ENGINE DERAILED.

LOCAL TRAFFIC DISLOCATED ON RAILWAY.

At about 10.15 yesterday morning, an engine No. 3 was being brought from the loco shed to the station to be hitched onto the 10.30 up train; it ran off the rails. It came to a halt beneath the foot-bridge over the Holt's Wharf crossing, thus preventing the use of the crane, which could have replaced the engine within an hour.

As events turned out, the line was not clear until nearly 5 p.m., when passengers were taken up or set down at the Holt's crossing. The accident necessitated the cancelling of the 10.30 and 12.00 up trains and the 12.45 and 4.00 down.

The accident, it is believed, was due to the points being switched over before the rear wheels of the engine were clear. The engine ran along the railway bed for some 20 yards after being derailed and damaged the track to a considerable extent.

Mr. C. D. Lambert, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Mr. W. S. Cuff, Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. A. Blyth, Permanent Way Inspector, all had a busy day in the sun before the line was clear for the evening trains.

NAVAL CONCERT.
In view of the excellent programme arranged, there should be a good attendance at the Commodore's tennis court, H.M. Naval Yard on Friday evening, when an *ad hoc* entertainment by the Imperial Concert Party is to take place.

The sale of tickets for the effort, which is in aid of the Ministering Children's League, has been exceptionally good and only a few tickets now remain available.

An additional attraction to other items in the programme, which have been previously mentioned in these columns, will be the attendance of the band of H.M.S. *Hawkins*, by kind permission of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., R.N.

Should the weather be inclement, Commodore Stirling has kindly placed the Royal Naval Theatre at the disposal of the artistes and public for the purpose of the entertainment.

PIRATES RELEASE CAPTIVE.

COMPRADORE SAID TO HAVE SUCCEEDED.

It is understood that Captain Chung Kuan (Chan Kwong Hing), has been released by the pirates who pirated the s.s. *Kwong Hing* on the West River. Captain Chan has been in command of the steamer for some years.

The news has also come to hand that the compradore of the *Kwong Hing*, which is a Hongkong vessel owned by Chinese, but under British registry, has died through injuries, which are alleged to have been inflicted by the pirates who attacked the ship when near Kowloon.

BICYCLE MISHAP.

CHINESE YOUTH KILLED.

After losing control of a bicycle he was riding on the mainland, on Friday afternoon, a Chinese youth was seriously injured that he died on the way to hospital.

It appears that two Chinese youths from Kwan Mun Hui village, were both riding the same bicycle down the slopes on the Tsun Wan—Sham Shui Po Road, near the Kan To Kang village, when the one who was pedalling the machine lost control, which caused the bicycle to swerve to one side of the road. It overturned and both the riders fell to the ground. A Cheung Mei Garage car, which happened to pass the scene of the accident at the time, brought the two injured boys to the Kwong Wai Hospital, but one of them succumbed to his injuries before reaching there.

HOSPITAL SISTER ROBBED.

While walking in May Road, near Magazine Gap, on Friday afternoon, Miss Sutton, a sister at the Peak Hospital, was the victim of another bag-snatching affair. A Chinese came up behind her and snatched her handbag, afterwards making his escape by running down the hillside. The bag was valued at \$2 and it contained \$6 as well as a number of personal articles.

Commenting on two recent cases at the Kowloon Magistracy, when two ticketa coolies were fined one for refusing to take Mr. J. P. Robinson as a fare and the other for using abusive language to Col. E. D. Matthews, the *Free Press* says: "During the recent troubles in Shanghai, it has been repeatedly remarked that ticketa coolies have shown no such foreign feeling, nor desire to strike, and many have attributed this to the good influence of the British Mission. It is hoped that the British men in that city."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES
(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)
THE CANCER GERM.
METHODS OF RESEARCH ARE
EXPLAINED.

HOPES FOR FUTURE.

LONDON, August 29th.

The methods of research, leading to the recent discovery of the germ believed to cause cancer, were explained by the scientist, Mr. J. E. Barnard, before the British Association by showing a photograph of the organism itself, taken by a new combined method of microscopy by ultra violet rays, enabling magnification to 3,000 times the diameter of the object, revealing organisms one-third the size previously revealed by the best microscopes.

Mr. Barnard's researches in conjunction with Dr. Cye are at present directed on cancer, but it is hoped to catch the microbes of whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever and other filter-passing viruses.

RUSSIAN BUYERS.

**TEXTILE DELEGATES PLACE
ORDER IN LANCASHIRE.**

LONDON, August 29th.

The Russian textile delegation left London for Germany to-day. They issued a statement, asserting that six Lancashire Manufacturers had accepted orders for textile machinery on the delegation's terms, but the delegation deeply regretted their inability to place orders for £5,000,000 worth of machinery in England, as intended, owing to the banks refusing credit.

PRINCE OF WALES.

**HEALTH IS DRUNK IN REAL
MINT JULEP.**

Buenos Aires, August 29th.

Three hundred guests were present at the British Chamber of Commerce luncheon in honour of the Prince of Wales. The British Minister, Sir Beilby Alton, presided.

Afterwards the Prince delighted 3,000 British boys and girls from 67 schools from all parts of the Argentine by walking in their ranks and afterwards addressing them from the platform. He requested two days' holiday for them. His Highness spent the remainder of the afternoon in visiting the Ex-Service, English and American Clubs. He attended the Services' ball in the evening and was also received by members of the American Colony in the evening, including the Chargé d'Affaires and the Military and Naval Attachés. He spent an hour in the Colony Club, where several songs were sung, after which the toast of the Prince of Wales was drunk in real mint julep.

AMNESTY IN GERMANY.

**WARRANT FOR EHRHARDT IS
ANNULLED.**

Berlin, August 29th.

Under the recent amnesty law, warrants against participants in the Kapp Putsch, of March 1920, including the notorious Captain Ehrhardt, commander of the Naval Brigade, have been annulled.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.
**MARSHAL LYAUTEY TELLS OF
BRANES' FIGHTING.**

Tangier, August 29th.

Interviewed on board the steamer en route to Paris, Marshal Lyautéy is reported to have stated that the recent operations against the Branes were severer than anticipated owing to the presence of large forces of Rifian regulars. He added that an examination of the situation, after a visit to the front, had convinced him of the impossibility of a general offensive before the rainy season.

(THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.)

OPERATIONS ARE ENDED.

Fez, August 29th.

It is officially announced that the operations in the Branes country have ended. The Branes will shortly give up the chase.

LATEST CABLES

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

STRIKE OF SEAMEN.

**MELBOURNE STRIKERS IN FAVOUR
OF CONTINUING STRIKE.**

POLICE BILL IS PASSED.

MELBOURNE, August 29th.

The House of Representatives, to-day, passed the Police Bill.

The strikers have passed a resolution in favour of the continuance of the strike.

EARLIER CABLES.

POSITION AT CAPE TOWN.

CAPE TOWN, August 29th.

The position as regards the seamen's strike is more serious. Meetings of British seamen are being held in favour of a strike unless the grievances are remedied. There seems to be a prospect that all South African ports will be rapidly affected. The steamship *Ballarat* and the mail boat *Arundel Castle* have been held up.

PEACE OFFICERS.

MELBOURNE, August 29th.

After a vigorous debate lasting two hours, the House of Representatives by 35 to 22 votes permitted the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Bruce, to introduce the bill mentioned earlier in which the specials are described as "peace officers" and the Attorney-General is empowered to appoint as many as he considers necessary for the preservation of peace throughout Australia.

MAY BE DEPORTED.

MELBOURNE, August 29th.

According to the *Herald*, the deportation proceedings are being taken only against the Labour leaders, Walsh and Johanson.

STATE PREMIER CRITICISED.

MELBOURNE, August 29th.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. S. Bruce, moving the second reading of the Police Bill, condemned the attitude of the New South Wales Labour Premier, Mr. Lang, and said the Labourites could stop the trouble among overseas seamen if they had the courage to tell them that they were being dragged at the heels of extremists. The Bill was seconded.

DILEMMA AT CAPE.

CAPE TOWN, August 29th.

The day has been one of abortive conferences to settle the strike. Both the authorities and the shipping companies are in a dilemma as there does not appear any local way of dealing with the situation. The strike leaders admit that they signed the agreement in England, but say that they did so in order to get away from the Dominion ports where they have the whiphand to enforce a case and the only way out was to pay the old rate until they reached England. The release without stain upon the character of two men sentenced at Durban is the only development of the situation.

Stewards of the steamer *Ballarat* persuaded the stewards of the *Arundel Castle* to join the strike.

The Premier, Mr. Hertzog, has cabled Mr. Havelock Wilson stating that British seamen are taking action on their own volition and are not incited by anyone in South Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

POLES AND SOVIET.

**REACH AGREEMENT REGARDING
FRONTIER.**

WARSAW, August 29th.

The mixed Polo-Soviet commission, appointed on July 21st, has reached an agreement settling the frontier incidents, by exchanging the soldiers arrested by the police and the payment of compensation for damages. They mutually undertake to co-operate to prevent further conflicts.

COMMUNISTS IN PARIS.

**POLICE KEPT BUSY TO PREVENT
HOLDING OF PROCESSIONS.**

PARIS, August 29th.

The police were busy this evening, frustrating the Communists' efforts to form processions in various parts of the Capital to demonstrate against the Polish execution of Communists. Twelve persons were detained in custody out of 140 arrested.

OBITUARY.

M. ADOLPHE BRISON.

PARIS, August 29th.

The death is announced of M. Adolphe Brison, manager of *Annales Politiques*.

LATEST CABLES

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

FRENCH IN SYRIA.

**GENERAL SARRAIL TELEGRAPHES
ALL IS QUIET.**

PARIS, August 29th.

The French Premier has issued a categorical denial of the rumours of English origin, reporting that the situation in Syria is aggravated by incursions of the Druses into Damascus.

General Sarrail has telegraphed that nothing of importance has occurred in Syria, since the costly check suffered by the Druses, south of Damascus.

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

EXCITEMENT IN DAMASCUS.

JERUSALEM, August 29th.

It is learned that the population of Damascus is excited owing to the political situation. French troops are patrolling the streets and some public buildings are encircled by barbed wire and defended by machine-guns.

The Authorities have arrested a number of leading Syrians in Damascus.

Hama, the Druse leader at el Atrash, has issued a second manifesto, calling upon the Syrians to unite and rise, putting party and religious feelings aside.

FRENCH REVERSES DENIED.

PARIS, August 29th.

An official statement claims that nothing has happened in Syria since the attack on Damascus was defeated on August 28th, the rebels retiring to Jabel. The statement adds that General Sarrail, in a despatch from Beirut this morning, denies the reports of French reverses.

DUTCH DECORATIONS.

**QUEEN OF HOLLAND HONOURS
COURT OFFICIALS.**

THE HAGUE, August 29th.

The Queen of Holland has conferred on Professor Weas, Vice-President of the permanent Court of Justice, the order of the Grand Cross of Orange-Nassau. Mr. Hammerkjold, the Clerk of Court, has received the ribbon of Cross Commander of the same order.

FRENCH DEBT TO U.K.

**BRITISH PROPOSAL IS MORE
FULLY EXPLAINED.**

LONDON, August 29th.

With reference to the misapprehensions apparently existing as regards the British proposal for the settlement of the French debt, *Reuter* learns that there has always been an understanding that a partial moratorium, and should not be compelled to pay £15,500,000 annually, starting in 1925, unless it was able to do so. It is understood that sums falling short of this annuity will be made up by later payments.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, August 29th.

Further reflection has satisfied American official circles that there has been less wringing down of the French debt to Britain than at first believed. Some calculations place the reduction at not more than 15 per cent. It is pointed out that by way of compensation, important benefits have accrued to the British Treasury through the separation of France's war debt from her debt to the Bank of England in payment of provisions.

With Italy, France, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Estonia, and Latvia moving one way or another to settle their debts to America, the debt funding commission is trying to stir up Rumania, Yugoslavia and Liberia which complete the list of those which are regarded in America as solvent nations. The Russian and Armenian debts are regarded as virtually uncollectable.

YACHT RACING IN U.S.A.

**THE "BABY BOOTLEGGERS" WINS
GOLD CUP.**

PORT WASHINGTON, August 29th.

The *Baby Bootlegger*, owned and piloted by Mr. Caleb Bragg, of the Columbia Yacht Club, New York, has won the Gold Cup. The cup is emblematic of the speedboat championship of America. The same boat won last year.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

**ALL PARTIES PREPARING FOR
CAMPAIGN.**

OTTAWA, August 29th.

All parties are preparing for the campaign of the elections, which probably will be held in two months, in consequence of Mr. Mackenzie King's intention to dissolve Parliament next week.

LATEST CABLES

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

CRICKET AT HOME.

**RESULTS OF MATCHES UP TO
SATURDAY.**

LONDON, August 29th.

At Lord's the M.C.C. lost to Yorkshire by ten wickets. Scores—M.C.C. (1st) 206 runs. Macaulay took 4 wickets for 65 runs. Yorkshire (1st) 287 runs. Holmes made 154. Robinson 58; W. T. Gresswell took 3 wickets for 45 runs. M.C.C. (2nd) 105 runs. Macaulay took 7 wickets for 39 runs.

Yorkshire (2nd) 25 runs for no wicket. At Taunton, Somerset lost to Middlesex by one wicket. Scores—Somerset (1st) 166 runs. Durston took 6 wickets for 38 runs. Middlesex (1st) 344 runs. Lee (E.W.) made 51; J. C. White took 4 wickets for 59 runs.

Somerset (2nd) 249 runs. Young made 53; M. D. Lyon 69. Durston took 4 wickets for 60 runs and Hearn (J.W.) 4 for 81. Middlesex (2nd) 175 runs for 8 wickets. Hendren made 39; J. J. Bridges took 4 wickets for 54 runs.

At Swansea, Glamorgan led Warwickshire on the first innings. Scores—Glamorgan (1st) 148 runs. Glamorgan (2nd) 158 runs for 4 wickets declared. M. Turnbull made 63; Bates 52 not out.

Warwickshire (2nd) 45 runs for 1 wicket. At Worcester, Worcestershire lost to Nottingham by 192 runs. Scores—Nottingham (1st) 194 runs. A. W. Carr made 92; Rogers took 5 wickets for 30 runs. Root 4 for 125.

Worcestershire (1st) 125 runs. Larwood took 5 wickets for 24 runs. Nottingham (2nd) 178 runs. Root took 4 wickets for 73 runs.

Worcestershire (2nd) 56 runs. Barratt took 8 wickets for 16 runs. Larwood 6 for 17. At Brighton, Sussex lost to Lancashire by ten wickets. Scores—Sussex (1st) 89 runs. MacDonald (E.A.) took 4 wickets for 32 runs and performed the "hat trick"; Sibbles took 6 wickets for 37 runs.

Lancashire (1st) 147 runs. Tate took 5 wickets for 46 runs and Cor 4 for 37. Sussex (2nd) 86 runs. MacDonald took 6 wickets for 36 runs.

Lancashire (2nd) 29 runs for no wicket. At Dover, Kent beat Essex by nine wickets. Scores—Essex (1st) 212 runs. Freeman (J.) made 66; Russell 71; Collins took 5 wickets for 29 runs.

Kent (1st) 214 runs. J. L. Bryan made 86. Essex (2nd) 157 runs. Freeman (A.P.) took 8 wickets for 80 runs.

Kent (2nd) 166 runs for 1 wicket. Harding made 68 not out; Woolley (E.E.) 91 not out.

At Gloucester, Gloucestershire lost to Leicestershire by an innings and 101 runs. Scores—Leicestershire (1st) 334 runs. Shipman made 57; Berry 59; C. H. Taylor 100, and J. C. Bradshaw 63; Barker took 7 wickets for 142 runs, completing his 200 wickets for the season.

Gloucestershire (1st) 176 runs. Dipper made 68; Geary took 6 wickets for 92 runs. Gloucestershire (2nd, followed-on) 57 runs. Geary took 4 wickets for 25 runs. Astill 6 for 27.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

**RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES
ON SATURDAY.**

LONDON, August 29th.

The following are the results of the matches played to-day in the English League—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal, 0; Tottenham H., 1. Aston Villa, 10; Burnley, 0. Blackburn R., 1; Barry, 2.

Bolton W., 2; Newcastle U., 2. Everton, 2; Sheffield U., 2.

Huddersfield T., 1; W. Brom A., 1. Leicester C., 3; Liverpool, 1.

Manchester C., 3; Cardiff C., 2. Notts O., 1; Leeds U., 0.

Hunderland, 3; Birmingham, 1. West Ham U., 1; Manchester U., 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool, 2; Southampton, 1. Chelsea, 2; Bradford C., 0.

Clapton, 1; Port Vale, 2. Darlington, 0; Notts F., 0.

Hull C., 0; Derby C., 0. Oldham A., 2; Barnsley, 1.

Portsmouth, 1; Middlesbrough, 5. Sheffield W., 3; Fulham, 0.

Stoke, 3; Stockport C., 0. Swansea T., 1; South Shields, 2.

Wolverhampton W., 3; Preston N.E., 0.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bournemouth, 2; Swindon T., 0. Brentford, 2; Northampton, 4.

Bristol C., 0; Norwich C., 1. Charlton A., 0; Bristol T., 1.

Crystal Palace, 1; Millwall, 2. Gillingham, 3; Queens' Park R., 0.

Methy T., 2; Luton T., 1. Newport C., 4; Brighton, 3.

Plymouth A., 6; Southend U., 2. Reading, 3; Exeter C., 2.

Watford, 2; Aberdare Ath., 0.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Aldershot, 3; Wigan Baro, 3.

Barrow, 3; New Brighton, 3.

Bradford, 6; Rotherham U., 1.

Chesham, 1; Halifax T., 0.

Crewe, 0; Lincoln C., 1.

Grimsby T., 2; Doncaster R., 0.

Nelson, 2; Crewe, 1.

Rochdale, 2; Hartlepool U., 0.

Tanqueray, 2; Durham C., 1.

Walsall, 3; Accrington, 1.

Wrexham, 3; Southport, 3.

(Continued on 1st of next column.)

EARLIER CABLES

(THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.)

LONDON GOODS TRAFFIC.

**GIGANTIC UNDERGROUND SCHEME
TO HANDLE THEM.**

LONDON, August 29th.

Details have been issued of the £35,000,000 British and American scheme for dealing with the goods traffic of London by means of an underground railway connecting all the principal goods terminals and the London Docks.

The scheme is now being considered by a Committee of representatives of the big railway companies. It is hoped the project will revolutionise the handling of overseas traffic at the Port of London, again attracting the trade lost to the Continent owing to the expense and lack of adequate handling facilities.

ASSETS AT WEMBLEY.

LONDON, August 29th.

The Wembley authorities are appointing immediately a body to examine the question of realisation of the Exhibition.

LATER.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the recent Labour Cabinet, has accepted the chairmanship of the Wembley realisation committee which will deal with the question of the assets and future of the Exhibition.

U.K. RECOGNIZES MEXICO.

LONDON, August 29th.

It is officially announced that the Government has decided to resume full official diplomatic relations with Mexico, the outstanding differences having been satisfactorily settled.

The present Consul-General, Mr. Norman King, will be Chargé d'Affaires pending the appointment of a Minister.

ST. LEGER FAVOURITE.

**THE PRICE SHORTENS AGAINST
MANNA.**

LONDON, August 29th.

In the St. Leger betting Manna hardened to 3/1 against (taken and offered).

JURIST'S TRICENTENARY.

DELFT, August 29th.

The tricentenary of the publication of Grotius' famous treatise on international law, "De Jure Pacis Ac Belli," has been commemorated at Nieuwekerk, where the jurist is buried. Those present included the Queen Mother, de Heer Schokking, Minister of Justice, and representatives of the Permanent Court of Justice, and a number of League of Nations societies, including British.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CREDIT FOR POLAND.

NEW YORK, August 29th.

The Federal Reserve Bank has granted the Bank of Poland a credit of \$10,000,000 for the support of Zloty. The credit is given for one year at 4 1/2 per cent, which is being charged on the sum actually used.

BEER CARGO SEIZED.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA, August 29th.

The schooner *Fennia*, Prescott, bound from Havana to Nassau, with 750 cases of beer on board has been seized three miles from here. The crew of ten have been arrested and detained.

TENNIS IN U.S.A.

**AMERICAN PAIR VICTORIOUS IN
DOUBLES.**

BROOKLINE, August 29th.

In the national lawn tennis doubles championships, Vincent Richards and E. E. Williams (U.S.A.) defeated Howard and Robert Kinsey (holders), 6-1, 6-5, 6-2. The winners qualify to meet Hawkes and G. L. Patterson (Australia) in the final tomorrow.

[An earlier cable stated—Patterson and Hawkes beat W. M. Johnston and G. J. Griffin (U.S.A.) by 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.]

AUSTRALIANS DEFEATED.

BROOKLINE, August 29th.

In the final of the National Men's Doubles Championship, the Americans, Richards and Williams, beat the Australian, Patterson and Hawkes, by 6-2, 8-10, 6-4, 11-9.

MIXED DOUBLES.

In the final of the Mixed Doubles Championship, Mr. Hawkes and Miss McKane defeated Mr. Vincent Richards and Miss Harvey. The score was 6-1, 6-4.

SOOTHING REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Aberdeen, 2; Cowdenbeath, 1.

Celtic, 2; Hamilton, 0.

Dundee, 1; Falkirk, 2.

Heart of Midlothian, 1; Kilmarnock, 2; Clydebank, 1.

Motherwell, 1; Queen's Park, 0.

Rangers, 4; Morton, 1.

St. Johnstone, 0; Thistle, 0

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A BOOK TO BE READ.
"THE CHINA MISSION YEAR BOOK 1925"

POLITICAL PROPHECIES THAT CAME TRUE

"H.K.S." writing in the N.C. Daily News, says:—

The "China Mission Year Book, 1925," received from the Christian Literature Society, should be read by every foreigner in China, and more particularly by those in Shanghai.

The title page describes it as "edited by the National Christian Council under arrangement with the Christian Literature Society for China. Editor, Henry T. Hodgkin, M.D., Secretary of the National Christian Council." Dr. Hodgkin is a man who could not fail to win the highest regard of any person privileged to meet him, and after glancing through some of the chapters (each contributed by a different writer) it was a relief to turn back to the preface and note:—"The National Christian Council, under whose auspices the China Mission Year Book is produced, does not of course accept responsibility for the views of individual writers." In dealing with such topics as the political situation or the state of the Church it is inevitable that personal bias enters in. Each writer is left perfectly free to express his own views in his own way. It would have been a sad blow to be compelled to think that Dr. Hodgkin accepted some of the views expressed, and presumably as Editor he only followed an established policy, even though it be the very dangerous one of giving publicity to anything that any crank chooses to write. Were there established somewhere a colony of 1,000 almost perfect people, all in the beginning in absolute agreement, eventually one would arise with a "grouse" and he would preach of it, even though the 999 were directly opposed to him. The 999 most probably would be right and it should not be necessary to give the grouser publicity just because he asked for it.

POLITICS IN 1924.

The editor of the N.C. Daily News opens with a chapter on the political condition of China in 1924, which is just a straight newspaper article, summarizing the year's happenings. It is significant, though, that in the course of what little comment he makes he states:—"It is impossible to view the events of the past year and their probable outcome with any degree of hopefulness." And later, "The Bolshevik influence has brought a new factor into the distracted state of China, which cannot but cause grave anxiety to the governments of other countries, and provides, yet another element militating against unification." And don't we know it now!

Next, there is "Main Tendencies in Literary Circles," by William Hung, who writes:—"So far as there has been a definite tendency in any one direction in the political writings of the last few months, it may be said to be directed towards the problem of how to resist the imperialistic designs of foreign nations upon China. There has been a great deal of interest in the ways in which foreign imperialism has been met in various countries and the examples of Turkey and Russia have been quoted frequently with approval. The main interest in the Russian experiment on the part of these leaders of thought seems to be not so much that certain theories are being worked out or that an attempt has been made to set up a Communist government, as the fact that Russia has attempted to meet the pressure of foreign capitalistic imperialism by using a peculiar weapon. The weapon of Communism is regarded as perhaps the most effective way by which the aggressive policies of capitalistic nations can be checked."

It would be interesting if Mr. Hung would prove some act of aggression, and if he would say whether at any time he has complained to the foreign members of the National Christian Council of the aggression of the nations to which they belong. And why do the "aggressors" further advertise the fact? Would they like the North Szechuen Road Extension, on which so many of them live, to revert to Chinese jurisdiction, and to be supplied with Chapel water?

WOMAN, THE PARADOX.

Eleanor MacNeil (on "Changing Ideals Among Women") has found an honest Chinese woman, but one as paradoxical as those of the West.

"In conversation with a great many younger women, the general impression gathered has been of bewilderment; things move too fast; freedom comes without any knowledge of how to use it. Decisions have to be made without sufficient experience or understanding. Responsibility for one's own life often means only puzzlement and unhappiness. Which way should I move? Where is safety? A woman says, 'If only we could go back to the days when we did not have to think! But asked whether if they could they would have the Hock-pun back, one and all say, 'No, there is more possibility of happiness this way. Only it all goes too fast.'"

(Continued on next column)

"COBBLERS"
RECIPES FOR REFRESHING "LONG" DRINKS

[BY MRS. STANLEY WRENCE.]

Although I have made "cups" in plenty for summer parties, I had forgotten about "cobblers" until the other day, when we were discussing dance suppers and cool drinks. Then I recalled these American hot-weather "long drinks," and looked up a small book of notes I carried with me some years ago when travelling in the United States.

To make a "cobbler" pour a wine-glassful of claret or sherry into a large tumbler, add a teaspoonful of caster sugar, fill up with cracked ice and shake well, then add a slice of pineapple, a few cherries or raspberries, and serve with straw.

"Cobblers" may be made with various wines. A champagne "cobbler" is delicious. You take a mixing-glass, half fill it with broken ice, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice, then fill up with champagne, gently stir, and serve with straw.

MADE WITH CHERRIES.

Cherry cobbler is purely non-alcoholic. Take one pound of cherries, free from stalks and stones, make a pint of syrup with a pound of best loaf sugar and a pint of water, bring it to boiling point, and throw the cherries in. Let them boil for ten minutes, add a quart of boiling water, pour into an earthenware pan, and strain when cold. This, added to soda water, makes a very cooling long drink.

Cider cup is always appreciated during the heat. Allow a wine-glassful of brandy to two bottles of cider, add a handful of cherries, the rind of two lemons, and a few slices of cucumber. Take a large jug, put in the cherries, cucumber and lemon rind, pour the brandy in and then the cider, add a spray of borage, and sweeten to taste. Just before serving, add one quart of lemonade and one quart of soda water, and remember that, if allowed to remain in an ice-pail an hour before use, it will be considerably improved.

Champagne cup of quite a mild nature is made as follows: Put the rind of one lemon and the juice of two into a large china bowl, add a wine-glassful of best brandy, then four tablespoonfuls of caster sugar, a small piece of cucumber rind, a sprig of borage, a sprig of balm, a wine-glassful of ginger syrup, then a bottle of champagne, and two bottles of soda water. Stir with a silver spoon, ice for ten minutes, and serve.

A DRINK FOR MEN GUESTS.

Claret cup can be made in various ways, and there are numerous recipes, but it is greatly improved by the addition of a little sparkling Moselle. This will give you a drink that your men guests will appreciate. Put one wine-glass of curacao and two wine-glassfuls of brandy into a large jug, add sugar according to taste, a strip of very thin lemon peel and sprig of borage, and pour in two bottles of light claret. Just before you use it, add a pint of sparkling Moselle and two bottles of soda water. Ice well before serving.

Hock cup may be made as for champagne cup, substituting hock for champagne.

Several women of that sort, similarly impossible to satisfy, during the strike endeavoured to urge poor uneducated mill and wharf coolies to deeds of violence to make them happy, presumably with bullet wounds and broken heads, or lying on hard prison floors.

NO CIVIL LAWS.

Thomas C. Blaisdell, jun., treats of "The Criminal Code and the Treatment of Prisoners." In his opening sentence he writes:—"A visitor to one of the civil courts in Peking was informed by the Judge in charge that as far as the civil law was concerned it was necessary for him to pass judgment in accordance with his own knowledge of custom and general legal practice, for there was no code which he could follow."

Yet they demand the abolition of extrajudiciality, after admitting that they have no laws they can enforce! "H. C. Shen," in "The Labour Organizations and Their Attitude Towards Socialism," avers that "the political conditions of our country have a great influence over the activities of labour organizations." One would not have thought so after the experiences here during the strike. Labour organizations rather seemed to dominate political conditions as represented by the officials given power to preserve law and order on behalf of the Government. Whose is the policy of robbery, kidnapping, illegal imprisonment and even murder?

The writer later states:—"Except the labourers in Canton who believe in the three principles of the people, most labourers are not intelligent about any principles. They are doubtful about Socialism and Communism, because some Communists took advantage of the labourers' need for making money. This is the general condition of labourers with regard to their attitude concerning Socialism." Now that is true.

SCOTTISH SPORT

CRICKET AND GOLF

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, July 30th.

The results in the Scottish Counties and Western Union Championship competitions were of a surprising nature but they increase the interest in the games from now till the end of the season. Just when Perthshire seemed to have the Scottish Counties honour within their grasp they lost, for the first time this season, to Clackmannan County, while West of Scotland, Polce's closest rival for the Western Union title, lost pride of place to Greenock, who beat them by a wide margin. Though having practically no chance of retaining the title which they won last season, Clackmannan County rendered the Scottish Counties competition good service by defeating Perthshire. The North Inch Club found themselves in difficulties right away, Wilson capturing three of their wickets before a run had been scored off his bowling. Perthshire never recovered from the shock, and that wonderful veteran, A. West, joining issue with Wilson, completed the club's discomfiture. The only other counties Championship game played, that between Aberdeenshire and Fifeshire was chiefly notable for two remarkably good bowling performances, J. Fairweather, an Aberdeenshire man home on holiday from Manchester, taking nine Fifeshire wickets for 31 runs, and W. Anderson, the Scottish Internationalist, capturing seven Aberdeenshire wickets for 46. In the Western Union the West lost through being unable to field a strong side against Greenock. Grange escaped a defeat from Leicestershire in a two-days' match, their fielding being especially slack. Principal results:—

COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Clackmannan, 100 for 4; Perth, 97. Aberdeenshire, 151; Fifeshire, 112. Leicestershire, 438; Grange, 182 and 106 for 8. Clydesdale, 142; Motherwell, 161. Ayr, 149; Cartha, 77. Carlton, 188 for 3 (closed); Cupar, 62. Edin. Academics, 178; Merchistonians, 112.

SCOTTISH AMATEUR CHAMPION.

Mr. Thomas Dobson, the 23-year-old greenkeeper on the Honourable Company's course at Muirfield, won the Scottish Amateur Golf Championship there by defeating Mr. W. Willis MacKenzie, the well-known Edinburgh golfer, British internationalist, and last year's winner of the national title, in the 18 holes final by 3 and 2. Mr. Dobson's success is very popular for he is a Gullane boy, and the son of the man who was, for over thirty years well known to golfers from many places as the starter at the Gullane course at the other end of the village. This week Mr. Dobson had decided to become a professional.

HERIOT'S NEW GROUND.

That famous Edinburgh school, George Heriot's, which has been the nursery of many Scottish International Rugby players, is to have a magnificent new sports field at Goldenacre. The cost will run to nearly £20,000; the grand stand alone will call for £12,000.

REVOLUTION IN BRAKES.

THE "FOUR WHEEL" TYPE FOR MOTORCYCLES.

"Four years after Dr. A. M. Low, the distinguished scientist and motorist, had experimented with 'four wheel brakes' for motor-cycles, a big motor-cycle firm in the West" (writes "Kirkstone," the Daily News motor-cycling correspondent) "has conducted experiments which may result in a revolution in motor-cycle braking."

There is little doubt, from what I know of Professor Low's experiments four years ago, that the firm will be able to overcome the snag, principally of keeping adjustments correct.

SERVO SYSTEM.

Dr. Low's brake was operated on the servo system, the servo motors being arranged in the hubs. The brakes on both wheels were compensated and operated by a Bowden wire control on the handle-bar.

Just a touch of the finger and the front brake went on very gently, the rear brake following this lead with greater power, and the front brake then operating with slightly increased pressure. Another type had a twist grip control.

The stopping power of the brake was astounding, but makers took no interest in it, possibly on the ground of extra cost. However, I understand that a London expert is now trying out an improved pattern, and this also may be an exhibit at Olympia.

BALANCE AND CONTROL.

What new type the Western firm may adopt is a secret so far. Apart from the excellent stopping power of the car's four-wheel brake, it is adapted to motor-cycles, such a brake would mean a better balance and more control by a rider over a machine.



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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, August 20th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	8 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer	29.83	29.67	29.64
Temperature	81	81	89
Humidity	78	83	68
Wind Direction	East	Calm	ENE
Force	3	0	6
Weather	3	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature on 29th... 88.
Lowest open-air temperature on 30th... 60.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From August 31st to Sept 6th, 1925.

		H.K. High Water	H.K. Low Water		
Day	Time	Time	Time	Day	Time
Mon	8.41	7.29	8.41	Mon	8.41
Tue	8.44	7.32	8.44	Tue	8.44
Wed	8.47	7.35	8.47	Wed	8.47
Thu	8.50	7.38	8.50	Thu	8.50
Fri	8.53	7.41	8.53	Fri	8.53
Sat	8.56	7.44	8.56	Sat	8.56
Sun	8.59	7.47	8.59	Sun	8.59

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 28th.

Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. E. M. Gellie, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with 900 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—B. & S.

Mentor, British str., 4,772 tons, Capt. H. S. Andrews, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf.—B. & S.

Namur, Portuguese str., 447 tons, Capt. Serpa Pimentel, from Hoibow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—Tal Sing.

Pembroke, British str., 4,908 tons, Capt. L. Newing, from Vladivostok and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Poo Sang, Chinese str., 728 tons, Capt. Chan Chau, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—Teen Song.

August 29th.

Bandong, Japanese str., 2,460 tons, Capt. K. Yasui, from Karatsu, with a general cargo and coal, lying at Blackhead wharf.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Glenamoy, British m.s., 1,656 tons, Capt. W. Angier, from London, which port she left on June 11th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

August 30th.

Australia, Danish m.s., 6,624 tons, Capt. S. J. Moller, from Copenhagen and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf.—John Manners & Co.

Hong Kong, British str., 2,185 tons, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Seng Soon Hong.

Medon, British str., 3,627 tons, Capt. Thomas Alped Price, from Bremen and Singapore, with 1,372 tons of general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf.—B. & S.

Prinsessen, Norwegian str., 1,377 tons, Capt. H. Jensen, from Saigon, with 2,500 tons of rice, lying at C30.—Karsten Larsen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 29th.

Algonquin M.S. No. 22, for Takao.

Hilman, for Bankok.

Drum, for Saigon.

Pakhoi, for Hoibow.

President Lincoln, for Shanghai.

Meuter, for Shanghai.

Shinko Maru, for Whampoa.

August 30th.

Hanna Maru, for Swatow.

Raga Maru, for Nagasaki.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Kilderpore*, left Shanghai at 3.20 p.m. on August 28th, and is due here at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

The P. & O. s.s. *Mountain* from Hongkong arrived in London on August 27th at 3 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due to-day.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 7th.

Nanking (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due on or about Sept. 4th.

President Van Buren (Dollar), due to-day.

Tanto (E. & A.), due to-day.

CANTON'S SHIPPING EMBARGO.

The active association of the Canton Government with the embargo on shipping is shown by a Proclamation which appears in the *Canton Gazette* of the 24th instant. This Proclamation which was issued on the 20th instant by the Provisional Department of Commerce, is signed by Mr. T. V. Soong, Commissioner, and explains that the institution of Special Trade Permits by his Department is to facilitate the transportation of goods. The Proclamation further states: "In order to further simplify matters, applications can be submitted in the same forms as the Maritime Customs. With the exception of goods specially classified such as silk, fuel, etc. for which separate regulations have been fixed and must be observed as a means of distinction, the rules governing the issuing of permits shall no more be applied to articles of ordinary description, which may be handled in the usual way."

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 15th inst. the registration fee of \$5 shall be cancelled, and revenue stamps shall be required to be affixed to each permit according to the value of the goods thereby covered, at \$1 for \$10,000 or under, and \$5 for over \$10,000.

"All merchants are requested to take note accordingly."

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *President Jefferson*, on August 28th:—For Hongkong: Mr. H. C. Anderson, Mr. H. R. Aked, Mr. H. L. C. Aked, Mr. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Boss, Mr. W. Champlain, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hines, Mr. C. Haige, Brig-Gen. E. B. MacNughten, Mr. W. T. Stanton. For Manila: Miss L. Anderson, Mrs. H. C. Brownell and four children, Miss M. G. Carter, Miss G. C. Colburn, Mrs. M. Gordon, Mrs. J. W. Craig, Mrs. L. G. Craig, Mr. C. W. Gower, Miss E. L. Mahar, Mrs. N. Ring.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Atena Maru*, on August 29th, for Europe:—Mr. K. Inoshita, Mr. Y. Tamura, Mr. A. Suzuki, Mrs. Y. Suzuki, Mrs. N. Dennis, Master Dennis, Mr. K. Ikeda, Mr. Y. Nakamishi, Mr. K. Okumura, Mr. K. Hara, Mr. and Mrs. J. Behar, Mr. C. Nakai, Mr. C. Yamanaka, Mr. Y. Fujise, Mr. K. Kamo, Mr. H. Waka, Mr. T. Sugura, Mr. H. Nakashima, Mr. T. Amagi, Mrs. A. Amagi, Mr. M. Nishimaki, Capt. J. Mathieson, Mr. G. Takai, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Gay, Mr. B. Zerner, Mr. F. Masola, Mr. S. Sumatsu, Mr. S. Sakata, Mr. Chun Tan Kow, Mr. Cheung Yat Chee, Miss H. Nakayama, Mrs. S. Sakata, Mr. Shum How Yan, Mr. Ho Mun Yoo, Mr. M. Nakamura, Mr. Au Choi Hok, Mr. Lee Chong Woo, Mr. R. Ikuu, Mr. T. Inoue, Mr. Y. Fujimura, Mr. T. Mikuni, Mr. T. Ogiwara, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Coulter, Mr. N. Olsen, Mr. J. Olsen, Mr. K. Jacobsen, Mr. Ching Kwan, Mr. A. F. M. Carlyon, and Mrs. Y. Shimada.

Per s.s. *President Lincoln*, on August 29th:—Mrs. M. S. Dijkstra and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Carlston, Mr. L. Kershaw, Mr. P. E. Jones, Mr. G. Gasson, Mr. Zimmer, Mrs. D. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jarno, Mr. and Mrs. R. Farrant, Mr. R. B. Simpson, Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. D. Noronha, Mr. S. S. McKee, Mr. A. Heywood, Mr. J. R. Tarrant, Mr. W. Leary, Mr. E. E. Ellis, Mr. L. A. Tobias, Lt.-Col. E. Beadle, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and two daughters, Mr. T. E. Lake, Mr. A. P. Hastings, Mr. H. A. Klinedinst, Miss A. Wilford, Mr. H. B. Phillips, Mr. M. V. Valdez, Mrs. S. S. Wright, Miss W. E. Mann, Mr. R. Gerstner, Mr. and Mrs. Flenner, Mr. D. Hearfield, Jr., Miss A. Leyden, Mr. R. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Mosher, Mr. T. C. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mollenhauer, Mr. R. Mollenhauer, Mr. M. Ficht, Mr. P. E. Miller, Mr. A. J. Rick, Mr. C. D. Reich, Jr., Mrs. B. Stroud, Mr. F. O. Smolt, and Mr. J. H. Flanagan.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement of Saturday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. on that day was 81, of which 48 were British.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Saturday, there were seven arrivals, of which two were British, two American, one Portuguese, one Japanese and one Chinese. Departures for the same period numbered ten.

The vessels arriving were the s.s. *Kueichow* from Tientsin and Weihaiwei with a general cargo of 900 tons and one bag of mail; the s.s. *Tan* from Bangkok and Hoibow, with 1,500 tons of general cargo and eight bags of mail; the s.s. *President Lincoln* from Manila with nine bags of mail; the s.s. *President Jefferson* from Seattle and Shanghai with flour and 3,073 tons of general cargo and 284 bags of mail; the s.s. *Namur* from Hoibow; the s.s. *Algonquin* from Canton with mail; and the s.s. *Poo Sang* from Kwang Chow Wan with 900 tons of general cargo and 30 piculs of poultry.

Vessels departing were the s.s. *Zosma* Shanghai; the s.s. *Indra* for Kwang Chow Wan; the s.s. *Drifter* for Hoibow; the s.s. *Nam Sang* for Singapore; the s.s. *Song Bo* for Haiphong; the s.s. *Kia Lee* for Weihaiwei; the s.s. *Pembroke* for Singapore; the s.s. *Pakhoi* for Hoibow; the s.s. *Haitenstein* for Manila; and the s.s. *Nagasaki* for Shanghai.

Vessels clearing and departing later were the s.s. *Huichow* for Weihaiwei; the s.s. *Telegraph* for Saigon; the s.s. *Wahlan* for Kwang Chow Wan; the s.s. *Kyong* for Hoibow; the s.s. *Ginga Maru* for Moji; and the s.s. *President Jefferson* for Manila.

An announcement of interest to local shipping people is that the s.s. *Cochinchine*, which lies at Shamshui, is to be sold at public auction by order of the Court, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, Ltd., on Friday. The *Cochinchine* is a steamship with a gross tonnage of 1,849 and 1,198 net tonnage. She has a length of 98.1 and a beam of 36.2. Built of steel, and fitted with a wireless installation, she has a speed of 9½ knots loaded and is in good condition.

It has now been presumed by most people connected with shipping that the s.s. *Yue Ying* was sunk with all hands during the typhoon of August 9th. No further news of the ill-fated vessel has come to hand.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG DAILY PRESS*, July to December 1934, with Index. Price—\$1.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.



HOME VIA CANADA

Future Sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and

Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Quebec	Due Southampton
Empress Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 21	Empress Scotland	Sept. 30	Oct. 7
Empress Russia	Sept. 17	Oct. 5	Empress France	Oct. 14	Oct. 21
Empress Australia	Oct. 2	Oct. 21	Montrose	Oct. 30	Nov. 7

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HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 28	Aug. 28	Empress Canada	Aug. 29
Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Empress Russia	Sept. 12

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

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KAGA MARU (Direct Nagasaki) ... Sunday, 30th Aug., at Midnight.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 29th Aug., at 9 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

DAKAR MARU ... Monday, 21st Sept.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TOBA MARU ... Sunday, 18th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd September.

KI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYBASSEI MARU ... Friday, 11th September

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Sept.

JAVA.

BENGAL MARU ... Sunday, 6th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGANO MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 4th Sept.

FUJIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Sept.

HARUOZAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Sept.

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VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

"PFALZ" ... 18th September

"SCHLESSEN" ... 10th October

"TAMER" ... 7th November

"SAARBRUECKEN" ... 5th December

"COBLEINZ" ... 2nd January

"ANHALT" ... 30th January

"FULDA" ... 27th February

"DERFFLINGER" ... 27th March

"TRIER" ... 24th April

14th October, 1935

14th November, "

12th December, "

12th January, 1936

7th February, "

7th March, "

4th April, "

1st May, "

28th May, "

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... "HOSANG" ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "POOKSANG" ... Friday, 4th Sept., at 8 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUNANG" ... Wednesday, 8th Sept., at 8 p.m.

KOBE via MOJI ... "LAISANG" ... Friday, 11th Sept., at 7 a.m.

KOBE via SHANGHAI ... "KUMSANG" ... Saturday, 26th Sept., at 7 a.m.

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Vessel: "GLENLUCE" ... Dues Hongkong ... 1st Nov. ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" ... Dues Hongkong 12th Sept. ... Leave Hongkong 13th Sept.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... In Port ... Leave Hongkong 1st Sept.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Dues Hongkong 10th Sept. ... Leave Hongkong 11th Sept.

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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

"GEMMA" ... 31st Aug., 1935

"ZOSMA" ... Beginning of Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

"OOSTERK" ... 20th Sept., 1935

"OUDEK" ... 18th Oct., 1935

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SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

M.S. MUENSTERLAND ... on 2nd Sept.

NEXT SAILINGS FOR EUROPE,

MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG VIA MANILA.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S. FUERST BUELOW ... on 25th Sept.

M.S. MUENSTERLAND ... on 9th Oct.

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S.S. "WALTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th October**BOSTON NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS**
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S.S. "ELMBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st September

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S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th Sept.
S.S. "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Sept.
S.S. "WALTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Oct.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	2nd Sept. Noon	Marseilles, Cassa Bianca, L'don., Antwerp & Hamburg
"NAKUNDA"	16,337	8th Sept. Noon	Marseilles & London
"JEYPORE"	5,315	10th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"NAGPORE"	5,323	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
"KAMALA"	5,132	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	4,638	14th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SICILIA"	5,813	23rd Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHIVA"	5,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,903	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,935	10th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	9,008	26th Dec.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,063	1926	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	9,087	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	19,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	13,005	24th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	9,013	9th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	9,356	2nd Sept. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	7th Oct.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	14th Nov.	
"TALAMBA"	9,013	2nd Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	9,000	8th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Singapore, Malacca, Cebu, Zamboanga, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.
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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"KAMALA"	9,133	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	13,005	5th Sept.	Kobe
"ARAFURA"	9,000	15th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	19,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	4,638	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	9,013	21st Sept.	Kobe
"KHIVA"	5,135	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SICILIA"	5,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,903	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	9,356	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,935	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,008	28th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	4,638	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,063	12th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	19,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	9,087	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Baggage must declare their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Fare for Marseilles not more than 24 lb. x 2 ft. x 12 in. will be received at the Company's Office up to 1000 on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cornmarket East Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.****REGULAR SERVICE** of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**AND RETURN
(Occupying 3 or 10 Days)*HAIOHONG ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Wednesday, 2nd Prox. at Noon.
*For Amoy and Foochow, calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bluff Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Passenger) and return by the same steamer by the "HAI-KING," "HAI-HONG" and "HAIOHONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$8.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIR & CO.

General Manager

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.TRUNGTAO ... "SUIYANG" ... On 1st Sept. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "LUOCHOW" ... On 2nd Sept. D.L.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on 25th Sept., at 4 p.m.

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANTIAN PORTS.THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Selling Subject to Alteration)For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Tel. C. 33. Agents.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails 2nd Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

\$66.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 28th Aug.
S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only) ... Sails 10th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 15th Sept.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails 7th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails 21st Sept.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sails 1st September
S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1088.

Agents

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan	Previous Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
	1925	1925	1925
PAUL LECAT	...	...	1st Sept.
AMBOISE	...	...	15th Sept.
ORANTILLY	31st July	2nd Sept.	29th Sept.
PORTHOS	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	13th Oct.
DARTAGNAN	23rd Aug.	29th Sept.	27th Oct.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	10th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)
A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$ 35. 00. 00.
B CLASS (2nd) ... \$ 25. 00. 00.
C CLASS (3rd) ... \$ 15. 00. 00.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

... loading for HAYE ANTWERP

... DUNKIRK about

YANG-TSE from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYE in the

to arrive about 24th September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

(Telephone Central 740) ... Agents.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

